

French police overpower hijacker

MARSEILLES, France (AP) — French police overpowered an armed man Monday about four hours after he hijacked a DC-8 cargo plane bound for Algeria and forced it to return to this southern French city. Police identified the man as Peter Kintzsch, 20, of Bielefeld, West Germany. Authorities said the gunman had demanded the aircraft be refuelled and flown to San Francisco, but officials convinced him to give himself up. The plane, belonging to the Dair freight company, took off from Marseille on Monday morning for Djinet, Algeria, with a cargo of construction material. Airport officials said the plane with a crew of six returned to Marseille about 30 minutes later, after the gunman appeared. Officials said they believed the hijacker slipped unnoticed into the plane's cargo bay early Monday.

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Sharif Zaid meets Ustinov

MOSCOW (R) — The commander-in-chief of Jordan's defence forces, Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, held talks on the Middle East Monday with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov. TASS news agency reported. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Sharif Zaid, who left Amman Sunday, would spend several days in the Soviet Union visiting military establishments.

Insurance capital law may be altered

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper said that an article in a draft law for monitoring the insurance companies in Jordan, limiting their capitals and raising them to JD 1 million, which will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Lower House of Parliament, will be reconsidered with a view to reducing the raised capital to JD 600,000 only. There are about 12 insurance companies in Jordan, whose capitals range between JD 100,000 and JD 200,000 and which, once the new law is approved, will have to increase their capital to JD 600,000.

One killed in attack on Kuwaiti in Spain

MARBELLA, Spain (R) — A Pakistani chauffeur was shot dead and a Kuwaiti national wounded when a youth of Arab appearance machine-gunned the car of a Kuwaiti businessman Sunday night, police said Monday. The businessman, Khalid Al Marzook, whose family owns the Kuwait newspaper Al Anba and who has a house in Marbella, escaped unhurt along with another Kuwaiti occupant of the car. Police named the dead man as Youssef Harsan from Pakistan and the wounded person as Mohammad Al Adfur, a Kuwaiti citizen. They said a youth with a machine pistol opened fire on the Kuwaiti-registered white Chevrolet as it was passing along Marbella's sea front. He then escaped in a waiting car.

Kuwait denies island talks with Iraq

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Monday denied a report from Baghdad that the issue of leasing two islands in the northwest Gulf to Iraq had arisen in talks here with a senior Iraqi official over the past two days. Diplomatic sources in the Iraqi capital said Sunday that Iraq wanted to use the two Kuwaiti islands to monitor Iranian shipping in the northern Gulf, in return for a border agreement between the two countries.

Iraqi envoy arrives in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — The vice-chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, arrived Monday in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for talks on his country's 46-month-old war with Iran and other issues. Mr. Ibrahim has already visited to Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar at the head of a high-level delegation to consolidate support for Iraq in its war with Iran, according to diplomats in the Gulf.

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Hussein tours army units

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Sunday noon and throughout Monday toured various formations of the 12th Royal Mechanised Division, and inspected the progress of programmes and the tasks entrusted to the division. King Hussein spent Sunday night with the officers and soldiers of the division, moving from a location to another and inspecting their night programmes and their preparations and practical applications of the tasks entrusted to them. On Monday, King Hussein resumed his tours to the various formations and units of the division where he inspected weapons and met with the officers and soldiers. The division's officers and soldiers expressed their pride in and happiness at the King's visit, and voiced their appreciation to his directives and their meeting with him.

International cooperation is key to solve world problems, Queen tells Mexico conference 'Tension makes it difficult for Jordan to tackle population issues'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Upheavals and the tense situation in the Middle East make it enormously difficult for Jordan to cope with issues of basic concern to the Kingdom's population. Her Majesty Queen Noor said Monday.

The Queen, addressing a United Nations-sponsored conference on population in Mexico City, said that the suffering of the Palestinian people living under the Israeli occupation is of prime concern to Jordan and reminds "us daily of the human toll of military occupation, and of the difficulties in trying to alleviate the human suffering of war and an expansionist ideology."

The Mexico conference, attended by delegates from over 140 countries, formally opened on Monday. The week-long conference is expected to discuss various issues pertaining to world population and review working papers submitted by various countries.

Queen Noor, accompanied by Jordanian Ambassador to the U.S. Ibrahim Izzeddin, arrived in Mexico City Sunday.

Addressing the plenary session of the conference, the problems of the Palestinian people pose a challenge to the world community that cannot be ignored, Queen Noor said. "If such injustice is once sanctioned and accepted, who can prevent it from being repeated again and again in other parts of the world?" she asked.

Labour migration is another issue of concern, the Queen told the conference. In spite of being a small country with just over three million Jordanians has always kept an open policy towards worker movement, she said. "While this reflects the special role Jordan has always played as an open crossroads of opportunity in the Middle East, it also complicates the task of our economic planners," she said. "If worker migration is a human right and an economic necessity, it is also a phenomenon that has to be better monitored for the long-term good of both the migrant workers and their host countries," the Queen said.

Following is the full text of Queen Noor's speech:

I am honoured and privileged to have this opportunity to share some thoughts of common con-

cern with you and your many other colleagues throughout the world.

The venue and timing of this gathering are both highly appropriate to the important issues on your agenda. Our presence in this proud, ancient land reminds us of the powerful continuity of history, of the thousands of years of sustained efforts around the globe to develop humane and durable civilisations.

Mexico today mirrors many of the population and development challenges that confront the Third World, and what we can learn from our brief visit this month should be of relevance to most of us from other developing countries.

The world population plan of action adopted at Bucharest a decade ago has clarified the many population issues that confront the people of our world. Almost all the principles that emerged from the Bucharest conference are still valid today, particularly those relating to the family and the need for explicit population policies, to infant and maternal mortality, worker migration, refugees, poverty, employment and the global quest for peace and security.

Probably for the first time in modern history, we — you — are addressing universal population concerns on a universal basis. The work of the United Nations fund for population activities, complemented by the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the International Conference on Population, stand as a landmark in humankind's quest to deal with the issues that bring us together once again this week.

During the past decade, considerable progress has been made on the core issues of basic data collection, understanding population dynamics, and formulating appropriate family planning and population education policies. Most important, perhaps, has been the emphasis on integrating population issues with national and regional development strategies. We have learned yet again in the past decade that only physically and emotionally satisfied individuals generate strong families, which in turn promote stable villages and communities, durable

nations, and a peaceful international order.

The issues that bring us together here today are both paradoxical and paramount. When we speak of "population policies", "demographic trends", or "population data gathering and dynamics," we confront the paradox that underneath these cold technical terms is a spectacular world of human beings — a world of our brothers and sisters, our children, and our mothers and fathers.

At times, the terminology and statistics of population issues can be inappropriately clinical, to the point that they camouflage the raw humanity of the real issues we face. The individual human being resists quantification, and refuses to be abstracted. This is the paradox and true challenge of population studies.

The issue is paramount because it addresses the most basic element of our single global community: The human being.

We are all aware of the magnitude of the problem, and of the specific issues that you and your colleagues throughout the globe have identified as priority concerns. It is alarming to consider that unless controlled the world's population will increase to 6.1 billion by the year 2000. How can any of us in this hall truly and effectively relate the billions of human beings these figures represent? How can we move from concern to action, from understanding the problem to dealing with it?

Statistics may define the dimensions of the global population dilemma, but it is only through international, regional, and national action that we can hope to meet the challenge.

We were privileged last March to host in Amman the meetings of the Arab region population conference, organised jointly by the Arab League and the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia. The Amman Declaration, issued at the end of the conference, contained no surprises, and offered no magic formula. It reaffirmed the logic of humane development: When many individuals are deprived of essential services, we have a population problem. When the basic human needs of these individuals



Queen Noor of Jordan

are satisfied, our population problems begin to fade away.

The Amman Declaration stressed the centrality of the status of women in improving the socio-economic standards of Arab communities. It also highlighted the importance of comprehensive, and integrated development planning, within which the contented individual is viewed as the productive and stable basis of national development.

If we have identified the scope and priorities of population issues, I propose to you that the challenge of the next 10 years is both more profound and more difficult. It is to refocus our energies and resources on the human face of population issues, on the people that make up populations.

We must better understand the human, political, social and economic dynamics inherent in development and demography. We must strive to fill the most basic human needs of individuals throughout the world. An essential prerequisite for genuine national development, regional security and international peace is a satisfied citizen, with access to education, health care, decent housing and productive employment. It is fruitless, and illogical, to separate people's basic human needs from the broader issues of economic and social development, of freedom and human rights, of permanent and lasting peace.

For in the end, whether we speak of population issues, or national development, or regional security, or international peace, we speak of the same thing.

We speak of people in critical phases of their lives, coming face-to-face with momentous personal decisions.

— of university students in the city who will decide whether or not to return to their village; — of migrant workers who will decide whether or not to go to another country in search of a job; — of urban mothers who will decide whether or not to join a literacy class in the afternoon; — and of angry children, born and raised in refugee camps, who will decide whether or not to forego their education in favour of joining an armed struggle that promises them a return to their ancestral homeland.

We speak, in the end, not of demography, but of our neighbour's sons and daughters: not of statistics, but of the rumbling stomachs of millions of people throughout the world who are painfully bewildered by the abstract talk of development, security and peace.

What do we tell them? That child mortality and morbidity rates are declining in many countries? That more of the world's children are in school? That the combined gross domestic product of the Third World continues to increase by two or three percentage points a year? That we have tried our best? That we really do care?

That we have been generous in our philanthropy, daring in our ambitions, and bountiful in our compassion?

Yes, I believe we have been all of these things, in good faith and conscience. But the problems persist, and in some cases are increasing. The problems associated with rapid urbanisation come to mind, as do the issues of internal and international migration, the environment, refugees, the elderly, the very young, the handicapped and the unemployed.

The population problems facing the Third World are staggering, but many of them do not stem purely from high fertility rates or economic imbalances. There are millions of refugees worldwide spawned by political conflicts who represent an urgent population issue of international concern. The persistence of so many regional political conflicts means financial and other resources that should be used for human services are too often diverted for military purposes. It

means more refugees and more bitter poverty which in turn generate expanding waves of instability throughout the entire region.

In my country of Jordan, we have experienced the human, economic, and social consequences of successive waves of refugees. We have learned during the past 36 years that coherent socio-economic planning in the midst of a politically turbulent and militarily active region is at best a hard struggle, and at worst a distant dream.

The lack of basic security and peace throughout the Middle East, due primarily to the unresolved conflict with Israel and homelessness of the Palestinians, has plunged the area into war on an average of once every decade since 1948. Such upheavals have been costly in human and material terms, and have made it enormously difficult to cope with the issues of basic concern to our population, such as housing, schooling, health care and employment. Our humanitarian and national obligation to the many hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who have sought and still seek refuge in Jordan has further added to the pressures on our limited resources.

The Palestinian population in the occupied West Bank and Gaza reminds us daily of the human toll of military occupation, and of the difficulties in trying to alleviate the human suffering of war and an expansionist ideology. For 17 years, the demographic and economic ramifications of the Israeli occupation have ravaged the Palestinian people of those areas.

When we speak of populations that have been devastated by political conflict, and decimated by the economic stranglehold of an occupying power, we mean children who have grown up not knowing whether or not they will complete their school terms, whether or not they will have their lands and homes confiscated or expropriated, and whether or not they can look forward to gainful employment in their ancestral lands.

We mean families shattered by imprisonment, deportation, forced internal exile and mass punishments on their communities —

families who have seen their agricultural lands wither from a forced lack of water. We mean an entire people experiencing daily an assault on their very culture and identity.

We mean the immoral reality of a system of apartheid, of first class citizens and second class citizens, of an occupied population that finds itself captive in its own homes, and of an occupying power that strengthens its grip on a disenfranchised people.

As a study in population problems caused by political conflict the plight of the Palestinians presents a challenge to the world that cannot be ignored. If such injustice is once sanctioned and accepted, who can prevent it from being repeated again and again in other parts of the world, and in consequence surely present our future generations with issues much more explosive than the population problem.

Along with our grave concern for the Palestinian refugees, another population issue we have to deal with every day is the complicated dynamic of worker migration throughout the Middle East. Jordan is a country of just over three million people. Yet, over a million Jordanian, Palestinian, Egyptian and other Arab and Asian nationals form a mobile workforce that moves in and out of our country seeking work with total freedom. While this reflects the special role Jordan has always played as an open crossroads of opportunity in the Middle East, it also complicates the task of our development planners. If worker migration is a human right and an economic necessity, it is also a phenomenon that has to be better monitored for the long-term good of both the migrant workers and their host countries.

Population changes are also spurred by the process of development itself. The education of women inevitably leads to changes in the number and spacing of children, and to changing patterns of women's time use, domestic duties and wage employment.

Considerable research in recent years has confirmed that the single most effective agent for improving the socio-economic welfare of a

(Continued on page 3)

Beirut fights to save security plan

BEIRUT (AP) — Government officials struggled on Monday to eliminate differences blocking the deployment of Lebanese army troops in the central mountains in the second phase of a plan to restore state authority over the divided nation and an official statement said four soldiers were seriously wounded by a mine blast in Beirut.

The explosion occurred while engineering units of the Lebanese army were removing booby-trapped barricades off "green line" mid-city areas that formerly separated mainly Christian east from mostly Muslim west Beirut, police said.

The victims were identified as an army lieutenant and three soldiers. Police said they were all hospitalised in serious condition.

President Amin Gemayel was engaged in separate talks with various members of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's national coalition cabinet to iron out differences over the security plan, the state radio reported.

The broadcast said the president hopes a consensus can be reached before the regular weekly session of the cabinet on Wednesday so that a final decision can be made promptly.

Administration sources said Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri opposed the deployment of the army into their areas in the central mountains and foothills unless a simultaneous deployment was carried out in the mostly Christian hinterland north of Beirut.

The army command said it did not have enough troops to stage a simultaneous entry into both areas and proposed a compromise under which army units would only take over control of Lebanon's international highways, according to the sources.

The highways involved connect Beirut with Syrian-controlled north and east Lebanon and with Israeli-occupied South Lebanon. They run through mountain terrain and coastal strips held by warring militias.

The dispute over the security plan overshadowed another government split over the issue of confirming about 5,000 Lebanese teachers serving on contract basis with the Education Ministry.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri, who now serve in Mr. Karami's government, back the teachers' confirmation as full-fledged government employees but other ministers oppose the confirmation because most of the contractors are Muslim, the sources said. They refused to be named.

The spokesman said the charge went off as the soldiers passed by on a routine patrol in the area, about 15 kilometres northeast of the port of Tyre.

1 Israeli killed, 5 wounded in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier was killed and five were wounded in separate incidents Sunday and Monday in Lebanon, an Israeli military spokesman said Monday.

The first incident occurred when an Israeli armoured carrier hit a mine near the village of Amig in eastern Lebanon not far from the narrow no-man's-land that separates Israeli and Syrian forces in Lebanon.

The Israeli army death toll has now reached 589 since the invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

On Monday, three Israeli soldiers were wounded by an explosive charge near the South Lebanese village of Insariyeh.

The spokesman said the charge went off as the soldiers passed by on a routine patrol in the area, about 15 kilometres northeast of the port of Tyre.

The captain and the crew preferred go again aboard the vessel which did not seem to be sinking, an official of the shipping agency said. The tanker would be towed and was expected to reach Jeddah Tuesday for repairs.

Meanwhile, Muslims from neighbouring Asian and African countries have been sailing by the hundreds to Saudi Arabia's Red Sea ports for the annual pilgrimage to Islamic shrines.

Government officials in Sana'a, the North Yemeni capital, declined to comment on the latest explosion, saying it had not happened in North Yemen's territorial waters.

Peres, Shamir meet for coalition talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister-designate Shimon Peres met with his chief political rival Yitzhak Shamir Monday in an effort to persuade the Likud bloc to join a Labour-led government.

Likud officials made clear that Mr. Shamir had not given up the idea of being prime minister even though President Chaim Herzog on Sunday gave the task of forming a new government to Labour Party chief Peres. They suggested the least Mr. Shamir would settle for was a rotating premiership.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres met in a second floor suite at the King David hotel in occupied Jerusalem, where the leaders of the two major parties held eight hours of exploratory talks on a joint government last week.

Mr. Peres met for more than three hours with representatives of the National Religious Party (NRP), a key faction which won four seats in the 120-member Knesset.

The party agreed in principle to join a coalition government led by

Mr. Peres, Israel Radio said. But the NRP has not agreed to join a Peres-led government which did not include Likud, saying all efforts must be made to achieve a bipartisan agreement.

The radio reported that the NRP disagreed with Labour's proposal to freeze settlements in the occupied West Bank and only develop existing ones. But both sides agreed that their negotiating teams would meet Wednesday to discuss guidelines for joining forces.

Israeli newspapers reported that parallel to his efforts to form a joint government with the Likud, Mr. Peres also was seeking support for forming a government without Likud.

The major sticking point at the start of the Likud-Labour talks appeared to be the question of who should head a joint government.

Likud insists that the leadership of a "national unity government" is a matter for negotiations between the two sides.

France ousts Egypt from Olympic soccer

LOS ANGELES (R) — France and Italy moved into the Olympic soccer semifinals Sunday with wins over Egypt and Chile respectively.

The French won 2-0 with a goal in each half before a 60,000 crowd at the Rose Bowl Stadium here. Earlier, Italy scraped through with an extra-time penalty for a 1-0 win at the Stanford stadium in Palo Alto, California.

Italy will face either Brazil or Canada in a semifinal on Wednesday and France will meet Yugoslavia or West Germany the same day.

The other semifinalists were expected to be determined Mon-

day.

Striker Daniel Xuereb was the French hero Sunday, scoring both goals. He rose in the 24th minute to meet a cross from the right with a rocketing header.

His second came seven minutes after the interval. Thouvenel made a good run on the right and chipped in a cross that Xuereb met on the volley just inside the penalty area.

The French suffered an early setback when striker Jose Touré went off injured in the 12th minute but their fast-moving attacks were enough to beat the plucky Egyptians.

In a good-tempered match with

no yellow or red cards, the Egyptians showed neat first-time touches but lacked directness near goal.

Sunday's other quarter-final, between Italy and Chile, was far from friendly, with four players on each side shown yellow cards as the Italians scraped through in extra time.

Szabo bags honours

In the gymnastics final tiny Romanian gymnast Ecaterina Szabo gate-crashed the United States' celebration party here Sunday and made off with three priceless Olympic golds.

Other Olympic stories on page 6

Egypt says Red Sea shipping must be protected

CAIRO (R) — Egypt said Monday it would take measures to ensure the safety of navigation after a series of explosions in the Red Sea, but gave no details.

The official Middle East News Agency quoted unnamed officials as saying "official circles are following the situation with great concern and are in the process of taking the necessary measures to confront these incidents."

The agency said the series of explosions in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea "threaten the safety of navigation in the Red Sea and necessitates an urgent action to safeguard it."

About a dozen ships have been reported damaged by mysterious explosions in the Red Sea since early last month.

In London, Lloyd's shipping intelligence has quoted shipping sources

and captains as saying several ships were hit by mines.

On Sunday a Liberian-registered tanker was reported to have hit a mine and to be sinking in the Red Sea.

Egypt's Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and other officials have said there are no mines in the 162 kilometres long Suez Canal waterway.

But a Defence Department spokesman in Washington said the U.S. Navy has sent a 15-man team of experts in mine-warfare to Cairo to help Egypt investigate the nature of the blasts.

The spokesman also said U.S. Navy CH-53H mine-sweeping

helicopters were on standby at Oceana Naval Air Base, near Norfolk, Virginia, to help clear any mines.

It was not known whether they had arrived in Egypt.

Last week Egyptian Navy vessels equipped with mine-detecting devices scoured the Gulf of Suez but the government made no statement as to what, if anything, they found.

The blasts have not interrupted navigation in the Suez Canal where officials said traffic was normal.

Last week a man claiming to speak for a fundamentalist group known as "the Jihad Organisation" telephoned news agencies in London and claimed his group had planted 190 mines in the Gulf of Suez and Bab El Mandab, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, in an anti-Western campaign.

Soviets assail Israeli, American rejection of conference call

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet commentator on Monday accused the United States and Israel of being the only two nations in the world to turn down Moscow's recent proposal of an international conference on the Middle East.

The proposal, a more detailed version of long-standing Soviet policy on the Middle East, was published in a statement from the official news agency TASS July 29.

It called on Israel, its Arab neighbours, the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to join the Soviet Union in

a conference to establish "a just and lasting peace" in the Mideast.

Yuri Kuritsyn, a correspondent for the no. 2 government news agency Novosti, said in a commentary telecast to Western news agencies that "only two voices in the whole world struck a jarring note" in what he called favourable reaction to the Soviet suggestion.

"Washington and Tel Aviv rejected the Soviet proposals out of hand, without even bothering to study them," Mr. Kuritsyn said, saying this was part of American and Israeli attempts to impose unacceptable Mideast settlements on the Arabs.

Sniper fire continues in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (AP) — Sniper fire persisted in the north Lebanese port city of Tripoli Sunday following three days of fighting between two rival pro- and anti-Syrian militias vying for dominance of the country's second largest city with a population of 500,000 inhabitants.

Police said nine people were wounded by sniper fire Saturday in Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut. Two people wounded in the mortar and rocket exchanges last Friday died at hospital Saturday, according to police.

This brought the overall casualty toll for last week's fighting between the pro-Syrian "Arab Red Knights" militia and fighters of the Sunni Muslim fundamentalist *hawkeed* group to nine killed and 28 wounded.

Iranian premier wins confidence vote

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi won a strong vote of confidence from the Majlis (parliament) which diplomats said leaves him securely placed despite apparent recent attempts to undermine his position.

Mr. Mousavi took more than three quarters of the vote — 163 for, 21 against and 25 abstentions. He needed a simple majority to win.

He must now ask the Majlis within a week for a vote of confidence on each of his ministers and diplomats said several were expected to lose.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said during the debate that those opposing the government were throwing into question the whole of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

"I admit there might be weak ministers and that the country might be run better than it is," he said.

"But if you want to change the cabinet at least we do not have a better person for prime minister."

Mr. Rafsanjani added, "In wartime and under these conditions changing the cabinet will be very costly," he said referring to Iran's conflict with Iraq.

Mr. Mousavi, whose own position was the subject of widespread speculation earlier this year, asked for the vote of confidence before he was constitutionally obliged to, saying he wanted his government to be seen to have the backing of the new Majlis which began sitting last May.

The government is appointed independently of the Majlis but parliament must approve the nominations.

In a generally bland debate lasting the whole day Sunday Mr. Mousavi said his 33-month-old government had pulled Iran out of a dangerous economic situation when oil exports had fallen to 300,000 barrels per day, foreign exchange reserves had dropped drastically and Iran had "swept the floors" of the grain silos.

He was mainly criticised in the clergy-dominated Majlis over

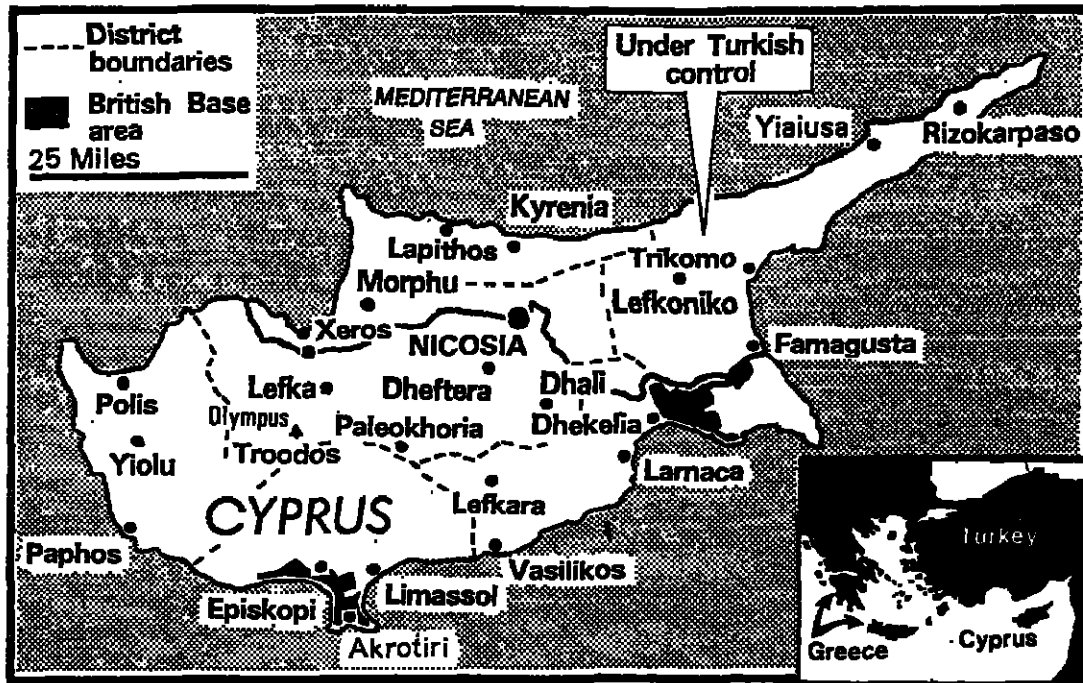
housing — one member said an old house in south Tehran cost the equivalent of \$250,000 — as well as distribution and inflation.

In one of the more heated exchanges Mr. Mousavi replied this was natural when the managers had been executed, some of them by Oqmi himself who was at the time revolutionary prosecutor in Tehran.

One member said that under the late shah, Iran was said to have been ruled by 1,000 families then after the revolution it was 10 or 100 families, with government offices filled with new people every time a minister was changed.

Revolutionary Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has thrown his support several times behind Mr. Mousavi. One opponent argued that Khomeini had been speaking in general terms and that a vote against Mr. Mousavi would not be a vote against Khomeini.

But the debate appeared to show the ayatollah's support for the government had influenced some members.



U.N. chief begins talks on Cyprus

VIENNA (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar met Monday with Greek Cypriot representatives, beginning talks aimed at bringing Turkish and Greek Cypriots into new discussions toward a settlement for the divided island.

He was expected to meet with a Turkish Cypriot representative Necati Munir Ertekin later Monday or Tuesday at the Vienna International Centre, which is home to United Nations agencies here.

The Greek Cypriot delegation was led by Andreas Mavromatis. Turkish Cypriots declared an independent republic on northern Cyprus last Nov. 15, but it is recognised only by Turkey.

Turkish troops have been on the northern third of the island since an invasion July 20, 1974. Greece and the central government of Cyprus insist on their withdrawal.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he is not expecting a breakthrough, only seeking common ground to renew direct talks.

"I have come to listen to views and present my own ideas. I want to supply them with some meat for a solution and hope they come up with some ideas of their own," he told reporters.

Representatives of the two communities will not come face to face in the talks, the first since the Turkish section of the island declared independence last November.

The two communities in the former British colony have been at loggerheads since 1964 and the independence declaration pushed them further apart.

Turkish Cypriot leaders, whose independence is recognised only by Turkey, want a constitutional solution giving their minority an equal say in essential matters within an eventual confederation of the island.

Greek Cypriots, who comprise more than 70 per cent of the population, want a solution based on earlier agreements, with one central government reflecting the dual-community nature of the island.

Iranian minister begins visit to Libya

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Haj Mohsen Rafik Dost, the Iranian minister for Revolutionary Guards, departed for Libya Monday, following four days of talks with Syrian officials on ways to ease tensions in the Iran-Iraq war, official sources said.

Before departing for Tripoli,

Libya, Mr. Dost told reporters that his talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad and other Syrian officials were "positive and successful."

Mr. Dost said after a meeting on Sunday with Syrian Defence Minister Lt.-Gen. Mustafa Tlas that Iran would not attack tankers in

the Gulf and would not widen the more than three-year-old Iran-Iraq war, according to the official Syrian News Agency SANA. But he added that the war would not end before the Iraqi government was overthrown. Syria and Libya are the only Arab countries supporting Iran against Iraq.

South Lebanese say Israeli occupation is crippling economy

By Randall Palmer
Reuters

NABATIYEH, Lebanon — Hassan Abdullah symbolically opens his shop in Nabatiyeh's main street every day even though its shelves are empty.

"I don't know what to sell. There's no business," said Abdullah, 25, who returned here last year to start a business with savings from working in the Gulf.

The shop was so far served mainly as a venue for watching traffic and chatting with friends over coffee as Abdullah waits for better times to come to Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

The two-year-old occupation has heavily damaged South Lebanon's economy, stifling investment and trade, according to businessmen and farmers throughout the south who say the main problem is that Israel has virtually sealed off the region from

markets, jobs and money in the rest of Lebanon.

At the same time it has forced onto the south's markets Israeli goods which are often cheaper than local products.

"If the Israelis leave, there will be lots of business, believe me," one merchant said.

Agriculture is the south's biggest business. Before the 1982 Israeli invasion local farmers sold to the rest of Lebanon and the Arab World.

But because trucks heading for Beirut are now forced to queue for days at a frontier crossing point before continuing what used to be a two-hour journey, such trade has become very costly or even impossible.

Mohammad Zaatar, head of the Sidon Chamber of Commerce and Industry and president of a citrus marketing company, told Reuters that the cost of transporting fruit from the south had trebled since the Israelis severed

the region from the rest of the country.

This had forced his company to reduce business by 27 per cent since February when the Israelis further tightened their grip on the south.

A farmer working within sight of northern Israel said farmers in the south had to sell at cut-throat prices mainly because of the dwindling trade with traditional markets and the influx of Israeli goods.

Tomatoes, for example, sell here for about half a Lebanese pound (eight U.S. cents) a kilogram compared with three pounds (50 cents) in Beirut.

"The farmers in the South are now destroying each other," the farmer said, referring to price slashing.

Along the Mediterranean coast, workers busily transfer truckloads of Israeli produce into smaller, Lebanese vehicles.

Mubarak in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived on the northern Adriatic island of Brioni Monday on a brief visit to Yugoslavia, the National News Agency Tanjug reported.

He was welcomed at nearby Pula Airport on the mainland by Veselin Djuranovic, his host and counterpart.

They will discuss bilateral cooperation and international issues, primarily the activity of non-aligned countries toward solving topical international problems, Tanjug said.

Mr. Mubarak will spend a short holiday in Yugoslavia.

Presidential aide Osama Al Baz said Sunday night that Egypt wanted to revive its peace initiative to settle the Gulf war.

He said Egypt had already discussed its peace proposals with various leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement, of which Egypt and Yugoslavia are founding members, and Iran and Iraq are members.

"Mubarak now feels it is necessary to renew these efforts in a bid to find ways of settling the conflict," Mr. Baz said.

Egypt has not disclosed any details of the proposals but Iran has rejected them and said Egypt is not qualified to make such a move because of its support for Iraq.

Mr. Mubarak's talks in Yugoslavia would be followed by a meeting in Cairo with Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz due here next week on an official visit.

Mr. Mubarak will also sent his Foreign Minister Esamat Abdul Maguid to France "for consultations", Mr. Baz said.

Mr. Baz did not disclose any further details on Mr. Abdul Maguid's mission in France, but said there will be further consultations with other countries.

Officials gave no indication that Mr. Mubarak's new ideas would differ essentially from the previous proposals which Cairo newspapers said included a withdrawal of both sides to their respective international borders.

They also included the stationing of a multinational peace force between the two warring armies. The Cairo daily newspaper Al-Ahram said.

Mr. Mubarak, during his four-day visit also plans to discuss other Middle East problems, African and international issues with the Yugoslav leaders, officials said.

Saudi-Omani exercises planned

MUSCAT (R) — A squadron of Saudi Air Force jet fighters has arrived in Oman for a two-week joint exercise with the Omani Air Force, the official Omani news agency said Sunday. Both countries are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which also groups Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar. Units from the Omani and Saudi Air Force earlier this year held a number of joint exercises with other GCC states.

Jordan suggests talks on open air routes, travel restrictions

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan has asked the Arab League to add to the agenda of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) meeting the subject of open air routes among Arab airlines. The meeting will open in Amman on August 27.

The suggestion was contained in a memo sent to the Arab League

which also called for free movement of Arab citizens across borders in the Arab World and for reducing visa charges imposed on Arab visitors.

The memo called on Arab states to grant an annual visa to all lorry drivers travelling between Arab states to enable them to work freely in all Arab countries.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
15:00 Summary of the Olympics
16:00 News in Arabic
17:00 Arab Series
18:00 Local Programme
19:00 Arab Series
20:00 Arab Series
21:00 Arab Series
22:00 Arab Series
23:00 Arab Series
23:30 A special programme about the Olympics
Live transmission of the Olympics
FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 News in French
19:30 News in French
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Take a letter Mr. John (Comedy)
21:00 Science International
21:10 Diana
22:00 News in English
22:15 Wagner

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
10:00 Morning Show
11:00 News Bulletin
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Fiction
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Old Favourites
16:30 Pop Session
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 News Summary
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Headlines
23:00 Evening Show
23:05 Evening Show
24:00 News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Exhibition of a collection of paintings by local and international artists at Alia Art Gallery.

PLAY

* A national musical play to be performed Thursday at the Department of Culture and Arts Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Tel. 44371
American Centre Library Tel. 41520
British Council Tel. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009
Gnostic Institute Tel. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42033
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195
Jumana Youth City Tel. 667181
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 643555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munsafah, Jabal Luwaidh. Opening hours: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 3012.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9

a.m. - 3 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 663240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 44371
Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidh, 37440
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 771331
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

6:31 Sunrise
6:45 Sunrise (Sunrise) Sharrif
11:42 Dhuhr
12:23 Asr
12:30 Maghrob
2:01 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53210. If it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:30 Cairo (MS)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Amman (RJ)
09:30 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Jeddah (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00 Dhahran (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Doha, Riyadh (SV)
10:45 Singapore (RJ)
12:30 Moscow (SU)
14:40 London (RJ)
16:40 Amman (RJ)
16:45 Baghdad (LA)
16:50 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Bucharest (RJ)
18:05 Amsterdam, Istanbul (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ)
19:15 Zurich, Larnaca (RJ)
19:30 Beirut (ME)
19:35 Kuwait (RJ)
19:50 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
20:20 Athens (OA)
20:50 Cairo (MS)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:50 Damascus (RJ)
06:50 Beirut (RJ)
06:50 Amman (RJ)
07:15 Amman (RJ)
07:15 Bucharest (RJ)
07:15 Tripoli (RJ)
07:15 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
07:15 Paris, London (RJ)
07:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
07:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
07:30 Istanbul (RJ)
07:30 Rome (RJ)
07:30 Larnaca (RJ)
07:30 Moscow (SU)
07:30 Amman (RJ)
07:30 Kuwait (RJ)
07:30 Beirut (RJ)
07:30 Baghdad (RJ)
07:30 Doha (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Amman port:

Graciosa
Coconut Doris
Toyota Maru
Sanko Hawk
Lady Nina
KZ Michalos
Mfr
Messario Arabia
Yuri Krivos
Sea Sky
Blue Nile
Foss Eagle
Amin Kawa and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD
Belgian franc 66.1/ 66.5
Dutch guilder 118.5/ 119.2
French franc 43.6/ 43.9
Iraqi dinar 390/ 396.8
Italian lire (for 100) 21.8/ 22
Japanese yen (for 100) 158.4/ 159.4
Kuwaiti dinar 109.4/ 109.9
Saudi riyal 1252.3/ 1297
Swedish crown 45.7/ 46
Swiss franc 159.4/ 160.4
Syrian lira 49.8/ 50.7
UAE dirham 104.4/ 105.4
U.S. sterling pound 309.6/ 312.7
U.S. dollar 383/ 385
W. German mark 133.8/ 134.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 18/30
Aqaba 24/36
Desert 18/35
Jordan Valley 22/36

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 30, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 22 per cent, Aqaba 32 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES
Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22990-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 39177
Police headquarters 39177
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 43441
Municipal water service 77125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS
Husseini Medical Centre - 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn - 44281-4
Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman - 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity - 42442
Malissa, J. Amman - 36142
Palestine, Shmeisani - 664171-4
St. Joseph's Hospital - 66931
University Hospital - 845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein - 667158
Al-Musasher Hospital - 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali - 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali - 664164
Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman - 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity - 42442
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh - 77101-3
Army, Marja - 91611

NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Abdul Qader Al Lala - 96046

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.
Apple (golden) 330/ 300
Apple (local) 300/ 250
Apple (starline) 300/ 250
Apricots 600/ 500
Banana 280/ 240
Banana (Mukammal) 240/ 210
Beans 240/ 200
Cabbage 130/ 100
Carrot 130/ 100
Cauliflower (white) 160/ 120
Cherries (all kinds) 850/ 750
Cucumber (large) 130/ 120
Cucumber (small) 260/ 220
Eggplant (large) 120/ 90
Eggplant (small) 140/ 120
Figs 400/ 350
Garlic 220/ 170

Grapes 220/ 180
Lemon 250/ 200
Mallow 70/ 50
Marrow (large) 120/ 100
Marrow (small) 200/ 170
Onion (dry) 140/ 110
Onion (orange) 350/ 300
Parsley 100/ 100
Peas 550/ 500
Pepper (sweet) 200/ 180
Pepper (hot green) 160/ 120
Pumpkin 300/ 250
Potatoes 210/ 180
Sweet Melon 160/ 130
Tomatoes 100/ 80
Water Melon 130/ 100

CSC to establish data bank on civil servants

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Service Commission (CSC) will complete the establishment of an information bank at the commission's headquarters by the end of next year, a spokesman for the CSC informed the Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper.

The information bank will be a source for providing complete information about civil servants and will benefit researchers once they embark on preparing studies about the administrative staff.

Accurate and up to date information will be put at the disposal of the decision-makers with a view to improving and developing government administration and upgrading the standard of performance, the source added.

For this purpose, the source said, coordination between the

CSC, the General Statistics Department, the Civil Registration Department and the General Budget Department has been established.

Meanwhile, the CSC has already completed the construction of a microfich unit. The traditional method of maintaining information and gathering facts about staff has been replaced with a new method based on photocopying all the documents available in the personal files of civil servants and keeping them in the form of small slides. This method makes it easy to refer to facts when they are needed, the CSC spokesman said.

So far, the source added, 16,000 personal files of staff members who are no longer in the government service have been photocopied.

Customs controllers ensure quality of imported foodstuffs

AMMAN (Petra) — The presence of customs controllers from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism at the various customs centres has given satisfactory and positive results during the past six months and has helped to guarantee the quality of imported goods and foodstuffs, according to a spokesman for the specifications and standards department of the ministry.

He said that the efforts of these controllers ensured that some goods which violate regulations were detected and returned to

their origin.

During the first half of this year six out of 765 customs documents for foodstuffs were found to have violated the Jordanian regulations, the spokesman added. He pointed out that the violations were largely expiring date violations and goods that were not stamped with manufacturing dates.

The spokesman said that the number of violation was small which reflects the merchants' general observation of the import regulations.

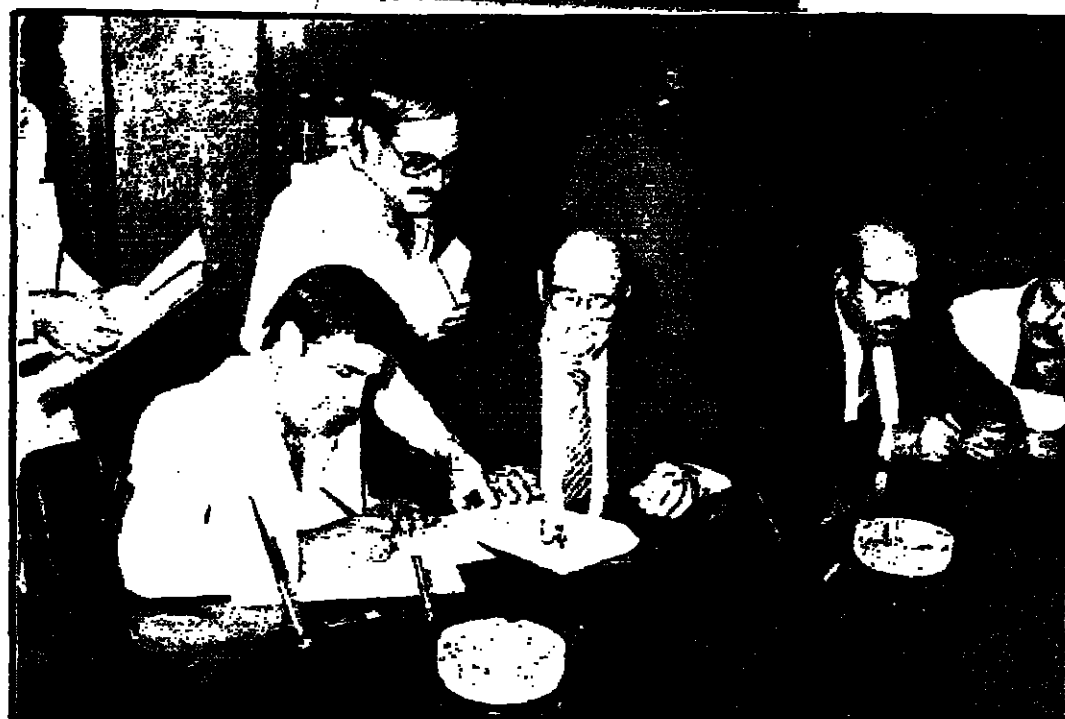
Jordanian women form committee to host visiting Arab children

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Federation of Jordanian Women (NFJW) in Amman Governorate has formed a committee to host the Arab children who will begin a visit to Jordan on Aug. 11 at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The NFJW committee will take the form of accompanied visits with the Arab children to the various governorates of the country to see landmarks of Jordan.

The federation's participation comes within a programme prepared to incorporate the visit into a Jordanian-Arab children's festival during the period of that the Arab children are in Jordan, under the theme of "common Arab culture".

The eight-member committee is chaired by the head of instruction and guidance department at the Ministry of Education, Dr. Haifa Abu Ghazalah.



Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) President Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani (centre) and a company representative Monday sign a WAJ contract to build sewerage systems (Petra photo)

Arab experts to discuss consultation work

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day meeting for Arab experts in administrative consultation will be held at the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) headquarters in Amman on Aug. 20.

Twenty experts representing ten Arab countries, Arab and international organisations involved in administrative development will take part in the meeting.

AOAS Director General Naser Al Sayegh said that the meeting, the first of its kind at this level, aims to examine the experiments

of administrative experts, developing their skills and intensifying their contributions towards promoting Arab consulting work in terms of practice and methods used.

The meeting is also a good opportunity to contribute towards building an Arab strategy for administrative development in order to serve the high aspirations of comprehensive Arab development, Dr. Sayegh said.

The meeting, Dr. Sayegh added, will provide the participants with the opportunity to learn about the problems of administration in the Arab World as a first step to rendering effective administrative consultation in the future. The meeting also aims to coordinate the consulting institutions in the Arab World, to discuss setting up controls for such a work and to lay down the professional and moral efficiency of the consulting service, in addition to defining criteria for dealing with private and foreign expertise institutions, concluded Dr. Sayegh.

Alia to develop maintenance systems

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is in the process of developing a system to carry out 45 per cent of its maintenance and repair works for its fleet of aircraft.

This is a first step towards an integral plan for the maintenance and repair of Alia's aeroplanes which will save the corporation \$10 million a year in addition to the saving considerable working time, according to Alia's assistant director general for engineering and maintenance, Mr. Zaid Al

Keilani.

Speaking to journalists during a tour of the corporations engineering and maintenance department, Mr. Keilani said that the department has started carrying out a number of projects to develop its services. A major project is the setting up of a JD 12 million centre for the repair of aeroplanes' engines, he said.

The centre, the first of its kind in the Middle East is expected to be completed during the first quarter

of next year, Mr. Keilani said. In addition to this centre, he added, Alia is carrying out a project for the extension of its workshops to provide them with modern equipment for the maintenance of aeroplanes.

The department provides maintenance services for Sierra Leone planes and those of the Arab Air Cargo Company. This department employ 750 technicians and employees of which 34 are foreigners, he concluded.

Water, sewerage networks for four towns

WAJ signs four project contracts worth JD4.5m

AMMAN (Petra) — Four agreements for implementing water and sewerage projects in Zarqa, Russaifa, Baqa'a camp and Dhuleil were signed here Monday at the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ).

Water for Baqa'a

WAJ President Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani signed a JD 1,750,000 agreement with a Turkish company to supply and install the main sewerage pipes for Zarqa and Russaifa, a total length of 26 kilometres of pipes, with two main branches to serve each of the towns.

Work on the project is expected to start during the next two months and will be completed in 15 months, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Another agreement for the supply of pipes and fittings required for the water supply project in Zarqa and Russaifa, was also signed here Monday by Mr. Keilani.

The JD 1.5 million agreement which was concluded with a local firm will be implemented within 900 days, according to a WAJ spokesman.

The two projects aim to provide both Zarqa and Russaifa with new sewerage network and to modernise the existing water networks in order to help provide a clean environment and good sanitary conditions for the residents, the spokesman said. The two projects are financed through a loan from the German Reconstruction Bank. Ten other projects for Zarqa and Russaifa are expected to be opened at the beginning of next year, the spokesman added.

Mr. Keilani also signed an agreement with a local company for the supply and installation of water networks for Baqa'a camp. The JD 500,000 project, which will be implemented within 240 days, aims to upgrade the health and social standards of the camp residents within the framework of the WAJ's general policy to provide services to all residential areas in Jordan, the spokesman said.

A fourth agreement for supplying and installing water pipes for Dhuleil and Khaw, was also signed here Monday with a local company. The JD 722,970 agreement, also signed by WAJ President Mohammad Saleh Keilani, is expected to be implemented in 210 days.

Central Bank of Jordan report outlines economic situation, effect of recession

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's Gross National Product (GNP) reached an average of 8.7 per cent between 1973 and 1981 but slumped to 5.7 and 5.4 per cent in 1982 and 1983 respectively, according to an annual report by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The report said that the country achieved economic success in the 1970s due to the stability it enjoyed, the proper utilisation of human and material resources, and an economic boom in the Arab area due to high oil prices.

The report, excerpts of which were published by the Jordanian News Agency Petra, said that the boom in Arab countries brought with it an increasing demand for Jordanian services and national products. This increased Jordan's exports and coincided with a noticeable increase in money transfers by Jordanian expatriates employed abroad, the report added.

Also Arab countries financial aid to Jordan increased in the 1970s thus providing real support for the country's economic growth, the report said.

In view of the current world economic recession the picture has changed in Jordan over the past three years. The recession has affected Jordan along with the other Arab states in the region, the report pointed out.

It said that the main factors which adversely affected Jordan's economic growth were the shrinking of markets importing Jordanian products, reduction in money transfers coming to Jordan from expatriates employed abroad and a drop in the level of Arab financial aid to Jordan.

The report said that despite the world economic recession, Jordan has begun a process of adapting to the new situation and the outlook seems to be more optimistic. The report included an outline of the level of prices, monetary development, foreign trade and

the balance of payments. Foreign trade, imports and exports, retreated noticeably over the past year in comparison with 1982, the report said. National exports in 1983 dropped by 13.7 per cent.

It also said that Jordan's exports were worth JD 160.04 million in 1983 and imports amounted to JD 1,103.31 million in the same year, according to the report.

Phosphate exports via Aqaba rise by 15 per cent

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 461,580 tonnes of phosphate were exported via Aqaba Port during July which is an increase of 15.3 per cent over the estimated export plan of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. The quantities of phosphate sold to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Co. during the same period reached 78,613 tonnes.

'Tension makes it difficult for Jordan to tackle population issues'

(Continued from page 1)

community may be the woman of the family. It is shocking to realise that of the estimated 700 million illiterate people in the world, over two-thirds are female. World Health Organisation studies have substantiated that the women of the world generally are in poorer health than their male colleagues and partners. UNESCO studies show that wage-earning women in industrialised economies work longer hours than men, earn less money, have less free time and enjoy fewer hours of sleep. In the developing countries, the situation is worse, with women widely burdened by overwork and lack of spare time.

Improving the status of women may be the most cost-effective and efficient investment that we could make in the long run. A literate, educated mother immediately spreads her knowledge to her children and others in the family circle. Her awareness of cleanliness, nutrition and other health-related issues has a dramatic impact on family welfare. Her ability to earn additional income for the household can often spell the difference between a family that is poor and a family that is productive. She becomes more aware of the logic of family planning, and of striking a balance between resources and responsibility to one's children and grandchildren. Her knowledge and enlightenment are passed on to her children from their youngest age. If she has little knowledge and enlightenment to pass on to them, they will simply absorb her standards of ignorance, and in turn pass them on to their children.

This conference has been presented with some powerful and rather sobering world bank projections of world population growth rates from now until the year 2100, when the total population of the Earth could reach over 11 billion. The social, economic and political consequences of unchecked population growth are frightening, when considered in terms of constraints on economic growth, pressures on the natural resources of the planet, the spread of absolute poverty, and the inclination by some to ward off the spectre of an unchecked population explosion by imposing harsh, discriminatory and coercive birth control measures — measures that can only demean the same citizenry they are supposed to help. Population growth pressures may aggravate such harsh practices as infanticide — particularly the killing of female babies — and involuntary sterilisation and abortion.

We have learned from the experience of the past half a century that an enlightened citizenry will voluntarily move towards having smaller families when it realises that slower population growth translates into a higher standard of living and better security for all. I am convinced that the woman of the family remains the most effective agent of social change in this respect.

I speak to you today as a woman, a mother, a wife, and a citizen of a developing country that is trying hard to give its women full opportunities to participate in the development and growth of their country. Third World development strategies have too often focused only on generating new jobs and exploiting available material resources. We must expand our vision, and to view of all our people as our most valuable resource.

I ask an uncomplicated question: Is the human being the object and subject of development, or simply its byproduct? Is the human being the instrument and vector of growth, or simply its residue?

We have to appreciate more fully the complex relationships among people, natural resources, financial resources and national development. Will labourers forever travel anywhere to find work and income, responding in a reflexive, pavlovian manner to the chaotic pull of a day's wage? Or can satisfied and settled communities attract to themselves and their resources the capital investments to promote long-term growth within a context of stable populations? Should people follow capital, or should capital flow to where the people and the natural resources reside?

The equation is simple enough in my mind: Satisfied people generate growth and stability. Dissatisfied people perpetuate stagnation, discontent and underdevelopment.

The decade that has passed since the Bucharest conference coincides with another 10-year milestone we have marked in Jordan, and which is of some relevance to your deliberations. Just about a decade ago, we launched an integrated development effort in the Jordan Valley, an agricultural region since the dawn of human civilisation, but one that in modern times had only been sporadically worked and seasonally settled.

In 1973, the Jordanian government, with assistance from 14 national and international development agencies, launched an

ambitious rural development effort that sought to integrate the business of farming with the provision of a full range of social services, including housing, schools, health centres, fresh water, electricity, roads and telephones. A previously isolated area, unevenly exploited by private farmers working close to the confrontation line with Israel, has been turned into a stable, dynamic and productive pole of economic and human activity. This rural area has even started to attract residents from the cities of the highlands.

Why? Because, people see they can make a decent, honourable living from farming, agro-industries or related commercial and service businesses: their families can live with them in decent conditions; their children can be educated. They suddenly see the prospect of a bright future in front of them, and they make a commitment to stay, to work the land, to invest in the future of their families and their country. They have a choice. They take a chance. They dare. They have hope.

What was the key? It was, very simply, to address the most basic human needs of our people. Not to give them handouts, subsidies or money, but to give them the chance to earn their own way. In the Jordan Valley, we feel we have carried out a small, hopeful experiment that may help us tackle problems of balanced development in other parts of our country.

On a global scale, however — in the mind-boggling universe of the 6.1 billion — the problems appear more awesome.

Yet, I would suggest that we all keep our eyes and efforts firmly fixed on the people behind the population issues, on the faces of the children behind the statistics, on the human talent behind the human challenge.

If there is an international will to cooperate, and an international commitment to human advancement throughout the globe, these must be reflected in appropriate policies based on enhancing the capacity of people to be productive. Every country is unique, with its own norms, values and resources, and each requires individual approaches and programmes.

But the things that we share in common are greater than the things that distinguish us from one another. Wherever we are, wherever we feel ourselves to be, whatever we call ourselves, whichever god we worship, tongue we speak, or values we reflect, we are humbled by the realisation that in the end we can offer one another nothing greater than our common humanity. We have nothing greater to give, or to reaffirm, than our brotherhood. Nothing more valuable than our shared commitment to leave to our children a more compassionate and merciful world. Nothing more meaningful than passing on to them the baton of a dynamic humanitarianism

that we may have nurtured during our lifetimes.

I leave you with an uncomplicated thought: Let us, like the farmers and workers and labourers of this world, continue to dare.

Let us strive to offer one another hope, where only confusion may have reigned; and opportunity, where opportunity rarely reared its head; and humanity, where humanity was often submerged under the bewildering pressures of growing populations, conflicting ideologies, selfishness and war.

Let us remind one another with conviction: If we are dealing today with population issues as problems to be sorted out, our people have always provided the vital source of energy and ideas that always triumphed in the past. They — we — must triumph again in the future.

And we shall do so, if we constantly reinvigorate the human dimension of our common challenge and our efforts to meet it.

Thank you very much, and may God give you strength, wisdom and perseverance in your noble work.

Time

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How they banish the press

A REPORT has just been published by a leading Israeli journalist on the relationship between Palestinian newspapers published in Jerusalem and the Israeli censors. It says that between 15 and 30 per cent of all material submitted to the military censors is banned. It is not as if the material contains military or state secrets. Almost all of it relates to Palestinian culture and heritage, politics, the effects of Israeli policy and the legitimacy of Israel.

Although there is growing controversy among Israelis over the issue of censorship, these findings come as little surprise. The one thing the Israelis cannot abide is criticism, especially reasoned criticism, from the Palestinians. They have done everything to make life as intolerable as possible for the Jerusalem press. Even articles which are published in the Israeli press are often banned in the Arab papers.

To a certain extent, they have succeeded. Life is far from easy for Palestinian journalists and editors. At the most mundane level, they have to prepare about 25 per cent more material as it is an offense to leave blank spaces in the publications.

The all-important fact, however, is that despite the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the West Bank, a Palestinian press continues to operate — at least for the time being. The fact that it is not free does not deter its readers. They are well aware that it campaigns as much as it can on their behalf, doing its best in an otherwise impossible situation. Deprived of other means of self-expression, the Arab press is for them a defiant symbol of their national identity. However, because of the recent hung election, there is every chance that life is going to get a lot nastier for Palestinians. The complexion of the government once the present haggling between Labour and Likud is over will be irrelevant. Whoever takes over will be hostage to the extreme right-wing religious parties. Far more important is the presence of openly fascist Rabbi Meir Kahane in the Knesset. Having already announced intentions to go into Arab towns and villages and induce (either financially or by force) people to leave, he now says that he intends to use his parliamentary immunity to perform Jewish rites in the area around the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock. This, he says, will be a first step toward the destruction of these most holy shrines.

That would be a deliberate act of provocation, calculated to humiliate and insult not just Arabs but all Muslim people. Kahane is the sort of man who, having made a threat, will try to carry it out, only for the publicity it brings. With his immunity, there will be nothing to stop him. With its present problems, the Knesset is hardly likely to start changing the law on members' immunity.

The reason Kahane's election upset many Israelis is because they fear that he will be held up to an international public as an example of all that is bad about Israel. They are right to be afraid. What they do not realise (or do not want to realise) is that his viciousness and extremism is representative of a growing section of Israeli society. If history teaches anything one of its lessons must be that artificial and unbalanced societies all too soon degenerate into viciousness and fanaticism. The examples of the Weimar Republic and early-20th-century Italy are still close at hand for comparison.

Kahane believes that he is the coming force in Israeli politics. He could well be right. If he is, it will not be the Palestinian press we will need to worry about, it will be Palestinian lives — Arab News, Jeddah.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Reorganising civil service

PRIME MINISTER Ahmad Obeidat met with the members of the royal civil service committee Saturday in order to underline the directives passed to the government by King Hussein on the need for introducing changes in the civil service system with the purpose of providing necessary elements for building a modern state. He made it clear at the meeting that although Jordan has achieved remarkable progress in various fields, its citizens ought to introduce a real, well-planned and qualitative leap forward in public administration if they want their country to make further progress and achieve prosperity.

Without revitalising the civil service system, the country will in the future suffer from a gap that delays development, and without the tools, represented by the skilled manpower, no progress can be achieved at all.

Mr. Obeidat encouraged the committee members to put forward their ideas for change and improvement and to pinpoint the areas which require reform and modernisation with a view to reaching a true and proper reorganisation of the whole civil service system.

Al Dustour: Mission to be facilitated

AS LONG as the ultimate goal of the royal committee for reorganising the Jordanian civil service system is building a modern state, its members should be offered all facilities and freedom to define weaknesses and suggest reform and improvement. This seems to be the message of Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat to the members of the committee. In his meeting with them on Saturday, the prime minister said that any reform should be in response to the requirements of the country and its development in the true sense of the word. He urged the committee members to put forward their ideas and concepts for change in a responsible and brave manner because their objectives is to serve the nation.

Thus the prime minister opened the door wide for the committee to conduct its work in freedom and to take whatever necessary steps to help bring about reform of the public administration. He made it clear that the committee should tackle all issues pertaining to civil service in an objective and open-minded manner, and promised them full guarantees and backing by the government and parliament for their efforts.

Sawt Al Shaab: Who planted the mines?

WE HAVE one explanation for the mining of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. This criminal act is directed against the interests of the Arab Nation and is meant to keep the Arabs involved in their internal affairs, weak and unable to confront their real enemies: Iran and Israel. The presence of mines in the Arab waters is designed to keep a state of concern and instability prevailing in the Arab region and to pave the way for foreign intervention.

Whoever planted the mines Iran, Israel or other powers supporting them, have economic motives besides weakening the Arab Nation's ability to confront its enemies. The presence of mines, which so far damaged 13 oil tankers and other ships, is designed to force international insurance companies to raise the premium on insuring ships visiting the Arab area and so help to reduce the Arab countries' power to compete in the world oil markets, and consequently lose customers and oil buyers. This is aimed at stopping the flow of cash into the Arab region which needs it for development and for buying weapons to defend itself against foreign aggression.

UAE prefers to ignore a war that will not go away

By David Hirst

DUBAI — "Pretend it is not there, and it will go away. That is the philosophy of their highnesses, and it seems to work." Foreign residents of the United Arab Emirates never cease to marvel that the Gulf war has been going on nearly four years, but that, apart from a general business recession, life in the country with the highest per capita oil revenue in the world goes on its normal comfortable and profitable way.

The six member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council are now urgently bolstering their defences to cope with the "tanker war". Two of them, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have emerged as frontrunners in the search for collective security.

Saudi Arabia has long been developing a military strength commensurate with its regional and international importance. But for little Kuwait, which had always pinned its faith on diplomatic flexibility and moderation, to take sides, retreat behind the ramparts and wait in trepidation for what ever a vastly superior adversary might throw against it, is uncharacteristic.

Of the other four GCC states, the UAE is the least inclined to follow Kuwait's lead. It will not be polarised, and still looks for security by being all things to all men. "That used to work for the Kuwaitis," said an official, "but they can't do it any more. They are too close, too frightened. It is very delicate for us too, but we haven't been pushed into a corner yet."

Like all its neighbours, the UAE is mindful of an internal political as well as an external military threat. In the Emirates, too, various sections of the population — Shi'ites, those of Iranian origin, or immigrant workers — felt a movement of sympathy with the Ayatollah's revolution when it first broke out. The political elite — the seven ruling families of the seven Emirates joined together in a loose federation — are traditionally dominant orthodox Sunnis.

Out of the UAE's total native population — there are only about 200,000 fully-fledged nationals — the Shi'ites are so small a minority, and often so well off, that they present little of the lurking subversive potentiality of those of Bahrain, Kuwait, or the eastern

province of Saudi Arabia. The citizens of Iranian origin are largely Sunnis, having emigrated to escape restriction at home, and are well pleased with themselves as prominent and prosperous members of the merchant community.

Iranian immigrant workers — at some 165,000 not much fewer than the nationals — are potentially the likeliest fifth column, but only as a milieu in which professional agents and infiltrators could hide themselves, for they are there for the work and the money, and as constant travellers to Iran, prime bearers of disillusionment.

"They tell us how bad things are over there," said an Arab trader. "We don't have to persuade them."

The most visible, important and picturesque feature of normality is the famous Dubai Creek, and the dhow moored along it, which, war and politics notwithstanding, continue to ply the waters of the Gulf and beyond. Iran has been for generations, and remains, the biggest customer for Dubai's entrapment trade.

This, to the UAE, is the reassuring, natural order. The rulers

do what they can to consolidate it. Although the UAE dutifully participates in the councils of the GCC, it indulges in no superfluity of rhetoric or gesture at Iran's expense. "We sympathise with Iraq," said a member of one ruling family, "but we don't say so publicly."

It is not known how much money the UAE has supplied to the Iraqi war effort. It is grudgingly disbursed, and it is thought that one reason why Abu Dhabi, the richest of the Emirates, has been dragging its feet over financing the federal budget, is not merely because its arch-rival, Dubai, has been defaulting on its share, but because it needs a public excuse to resist Iraq's importunities.

Sheikh Zayid devotes a lot of ingenuity to avoiding the Iraqi ambassador. Some insist that Iran is on the payroll too. "There is no proof," they say, "you can just smell it."

So, although the UAE shares the general apprehension of their Arab neighbours, it considers itself at the bottom of Iran's hit list. It earnestly hopes it can stay there, for militarily, it is peculiarly vul-

nerable to the kind of hit-and-run attacks, growing out of an escalating tanker war, to which Iran has threatened to resort. It has a 500 mile stretch of coastline, much of it without aerial protection.

The weakness is in large measure institutional. So loose is the federation that it permits two distinct armies and air forces, separately financed, equipped, trained and recruited, which have never done joint manoeuvres.

Abu Dhabi, by virtue of its wealth, has come to control the federal force, which, theoretically intended for the defence of the whole country, is in practice concentrated largely in Abu Dhabi alone.

Dubai has its own army, air force and air defence system, and does not permit the federal force on its territory. And yet, as a result of horsetrading over each state's representation in the federation, Prince Muhammad of Dubai is the Federal defence minister, and, as such, nominally responsible for an army over which he has no control.

"In the end," said a foreign observer, "UAE policy is to have no policy. It would be as hard to see it

taking a decision to confront Iranian fighter planes as to see it sticking its neck out diplomatically, on Iran's behalf."

But, one day, it might be obliged to take a stand. To begin with, the tanker war was concentrated in the northern Gulf, but, with Saudi Arabia apparently determined to defend its offshore waters, the Iranians have shifted their reprisals southwards, to Qatar's offshore waters, in the apparently correct belief that the Saudis had not yet got round to defending others' air space.

If President Saddam Hussein of Iraq does eventually manage to escalate the tanker war, Iran will be torn between military logic — the natural desire to seek out the most vulnerable point — and political interest — preserving the good-will of at least one of its Arab neighbours.

One day, the UAE may find itself in a corner, confronted by a choice between going it alone in appeasement of Iran or joining its Gulf allies in confrontation. But until that dreadful day, it will continue much as it is, pretending that a problem does not really exist.

— The Guardian

Reelected Reagan: Hawk or dove?

By Rodney Pinder

WASHINGTON — Will the world see a tougher or mellowed Ronald Reagan if he is re-elected U.S. president?

Freed from domestic political constraints, will he seek a place in history by trying to use U.S. power to cow the Soviet Union or to press for genuine détente?

Surprisingly, despite almost four years of a Reagan presidency and with only three months to go before the November election, none appears to have a clear answer to these major questions intriguing U.S. foreign policy analysts.

New York Times columnist William Safire calls that amazing. "Never before has a sitting president campaigned as an unknown quantity. If he wins, which door will open — the one concealing the lady or the tiger?" he wrote recently.

Since Mr. Reagan was elected in 1980, superpower relations have reached icy depths unknown since the cold war of the 1950s.

Mr. Reagan launched a huge U.S. military build-up and is the first president in more than 50 years who has not met his Soviet counterpart and has no achievements in arms control.

But this year Mr. Reagan has moderated his approach to the Soviet Union.

His language has softened and his administration says it is determined to enter serious negotiations with Moscow.

Critics accuse Mr. Reagan of pandering to voters worried by U.S.-Soviet tensions and say world peace will be threatened by his hard-line anti-Communism if he is re-elected.

One time Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern quoted Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko as saying "productive" U.S.-Soviet relations could not be expected during a Reagan second term.

Washington analysts say they can only speculate on Mr. Reagan's post-election foreign policy. "It's one of the best guessing games in town," said one.

Some analysts believe Mr. Reagan is genuinely interested in an accommodation with Moscow now that he feels he can speak from strength after record military spending.

"This explains why Mr. Reagan's pace of U.S. arms talks with Moscow has been so measured, even slow. In a sense he has been buying the time to allow the U.S. arsenal to rebound from its decade of deterioration," Burton Yale

Pines of the Conservative Heritage Foundation, a private think tank, said in a speech.

Heritage foreign policy analyst Bruce Weinrod told Reuters he believed Mr. Reagan would keep his anti-Soviet rhetoric muted and would be receptive to a gesture in kind from the Kremlin while holding to a hard negotiating position on arms control.

"My question is whether the Soviets will move to some degree," he said. If the Soviet Union kept up propaganda of the type that recently compared Reagan with Hitler then I think all bets are off."

Soviet affairs analyst Dimitri Simes said a Reagan "soft line" on the Soviet Union was out of the question. "We are going to have a hard line — the question is whether it will be ideological or pragmatic," he said.

He believed that only major U.S. economic problems which forced constraints on defence spending could push the administration into substantive arms control talks.

"If Reagan wins with flying colours and the economy continues to recover, no serious negotiations with the Soviet Union would be possible," he said.

He said he feared a superpower

relationship so barren that it would be incapable of coping with a crisis in the Middle East, the Gulf or any other potential world flashpoint.

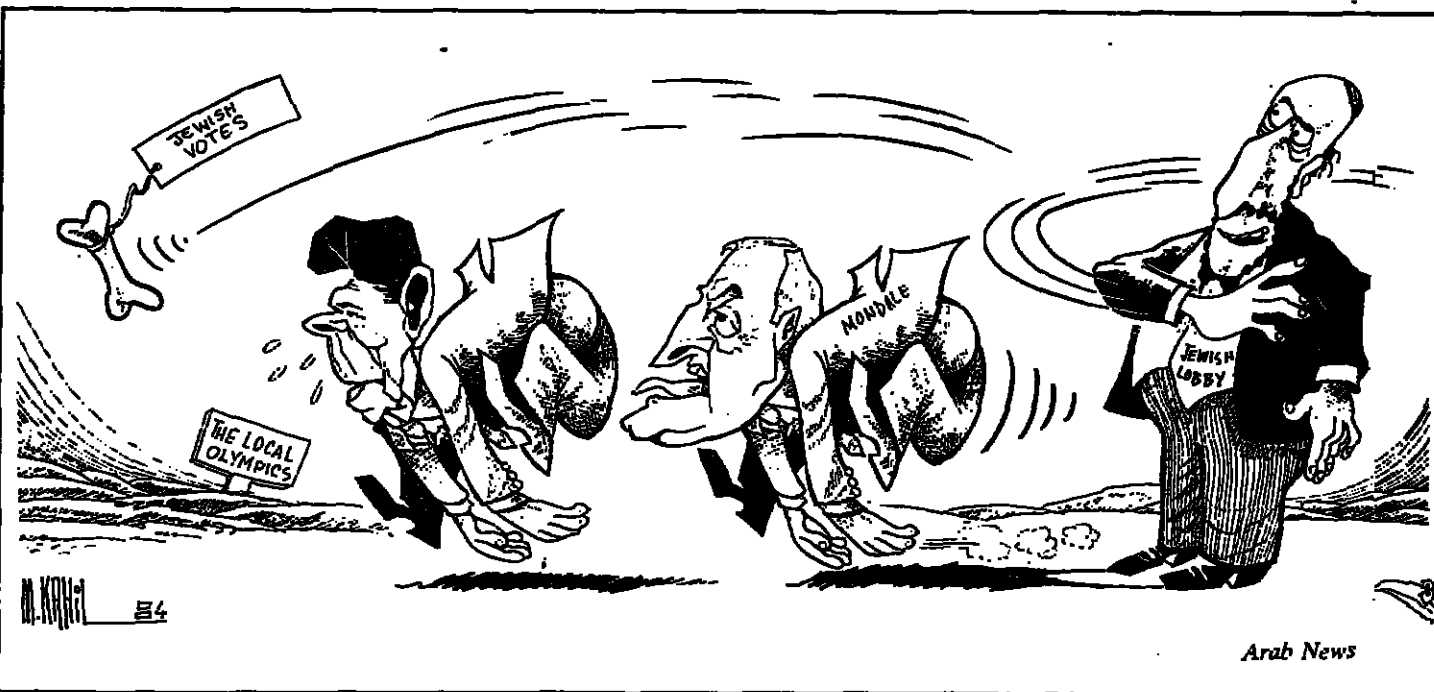
Georgetown University analyst Robert Lieber said some politically-minded administration members were trying to soothe the peace worries of Americans with recent overtures to Moscow. But he worried that post-election efforts to pursue talks might founder on the rocks that had risen over the past four years.

In that time, he said, Moscow had become "unhelpful and paranoid" and the United States "unconstructive."

He said there were bound to be superpower contacts and some prospect of talks but added: "If Reagan is re-elected the climate will remain dangerous."

Superpower specialist Vladimir Petrov of George Washington University said he believed Mr. Reagan was convinced that if the United States built up sufficient military power "the Soviets will get scared and roll over and play dead."

"That's the basic belief behind his policy and in my view it's futile," he said. He predicted a post-election freeze on U.S.-Soviet relations "for how long God knows."



Italy's Socialist premier begins 2nd year

By Juan-Carlos Gumucio

ROME — Bettino Craxi, Italy's first Socialist premier, began his second year in power Saturday, surprising many Italians who thought the one-time spoiler of Italian politics wouldn't last long.

The 50-year-old premier, who brought down three successive governments on the way to power, has not only managed to keep his coalition afloat but he has also drawn satisfactory marks from commentators and in an opinion poll.

He heads a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Christian Democrats, Republicans and Liberals.

The politician from Milan has at least gained one more year. This in itself is an accomplishment in a country whose postwar governments have lasted on the average only 10 months and no government has lasted a full calendar year since 1977.

Helped by a moderate but sustained economic recovery and a truce among bickering coalition partners, Mr. Craxi seems to be enjoying what observers describe as a "delayed political honeymoon."

Inflation is down, industrial production is up and the unpop-

recedented upsurge of the opposition Communist Party in the June 17 European Elections had virtually no effect on Mr. Craxi's coalition.

"Italy is in better shape than how it is being depicted," said Turin's moderate daily La Stampa, commenting on Mr. Craxi's first year in power.

Italy's leading public opinion poll, the Milan-based Doxa Institute, reported recently that Mr. Craxi had either received passing marks or full approval from 50.9 per cent of Italians — most of them coming from the middle- and upper-middle classes.

This would appear to reflect the serious clashes Mr. Craxi has had with the Communists and labour unions over his handling of programmes to reduce inflation and cut back on public spending, particularly in the health care sector.

His refusal to compromise alienated large numbers of workers.

Mr. Craxi recently consolidated his coalition by making two cabinet changes following the resignation of Social Democrat Budget Minister Pietro Longo, who was implicated in Italy's P-2 Masonic lodge scandal.

The government had been strained by the scandal for the last two months, nearly three years after police raided the offices of P-2 leader Licio Gelli and found a

list of 962 alleged members of the lodge. Mr. Longo's name was on the list, although he has denied being a member of the now outlawed lodge.

The cabinet reshuffle took away ammunition from the Communists, who had been calling for "moral" adjustments within the coalition.

Strengthened by their surprise victory in the European elections, where they narrowly outpolled the long-dominant Christian Democrats for the first time, the Communists have mounted a stiff campaign to bring down the Christian Democrat-dominated coalition.

But Mr. Craxi has consistently defended the alliance and has openly supported the idea of forging similar coalitions on the local level in such Communist-dominated cities as Bologna and Rome.

On the economic front, inflation has fallen from 15.3 per cent when Mr. Craxi took office to 11.2 per cent last month. The drop has been partially attributed to the government's cap on automatic wage hikes, an action bitterly opposed by the Communist Party, which says it will put the issue before voters in a referendum.

The government's aim is to bring inflation down to seven per cent next year.

But Mr. Craxi still faces an



Bettino Craxi

unemployment rate of 10.4 per cent, or 2.3 million jobless, one of the highest in the European Community Market. Nearly another 500,000 workers are on state-subsidised layoffs, mainly in heavy industries or agriculture.

"The line chosen by the government has proven correct but it still needs continuity, coherence, time," Mr. Craxi told the chamber of Deputies, the Lower House of Parliament, on Tuesday.

The chamber gave Mr. Craxi his requested vote of confidence on the government's economic aims. The coalition enjoys a comfortable majority in both houses of parliament.

Israeli-occupied Gaza has an unhappy people leading an unhappy life

By Gary Putka

THE OCCUPIED GAZA STRIP

— This is a forgotten territory. With squalid cities, parched countryside, and packed from desert to sea with Palestinian refugees, Gaza may be the most miserable piece of ground fought over by Arab and Israeli. It clings to the eastern Mediterranean for 21 miles between Egypt's Sinai peninsula and Israel, a slice of flat shoreline favoured for millennia by invading armies.

Like the West Bank of Jordan, Gaza was captured by Israel in the War of 1967 and remains under military rule. But unlike the West Bank, which has become a media 'Mecca, impoverished Gaza endures outside the international spotlight, in the obscurity of political and economic neglect.

No Arab state has ever claimed Gaza. Acquisition-minded Israeli nationalists favour the biblical hills of the West Bank for their zealous settlement activities. Christian pilgrims flock elsewhere.

'Most unhappy area'

"Gaza is an orphan," says Hatem Abu Ghazaleh, a doctor who runs a school for mentally handicapped children in Gaza City. "Congressional delegations don't come here. If a head of state pays a visit to the occupied territories, he goes to Bethlehem on the West Bank. Gaza is nowhere to most people. That's unfortunate, because we need attention. Here is a most unhappy area — overpopulated with few opportunities for jobs."

U.S. diplomats in Israel recently have been trying to steer more of the U.S. aid that goes to the occupied territories towards Gaza, which is in far worse economic straits than the West Bank. Although exact figures are unavailable, those familiar with the aid programme estimated that about 80 per cent of the \$8.5 million allocated to the occupied territories will go to the West Bank this year.

Even so, it will amount to little in relieving the plight of the 475,000 Palestinian Arabs in Gaza, including 300,000 refugees. With a per-capita income of about \$1,070 a year, Gazans have a standard of living about one-seventh that of neighbouring Israel and 26 per cent below that of the West Bank.

But worse than poverty is the 'despair into which most Gazans' nationalist aspirations have fallen. Egypt, which controlled Gaza from the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948 until 1967, virtually disowned it in the 1978 Camp David peace treaty, in which it settled its territorial claims with Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, which most Gazans would identify as their government in exile, has fallen on hard times since its expulsion by Israel from Lebanon. While Jordan still keeps a hand in the West Bank through extensive commerce and its own network of officials, the Arab World has all but forgotten Gaza.

"Gaza seems to be left out in the cold," says Peter Hawkins, the director here of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which runs Gaza's eight refugee camps. "Of the occupied territories, Gaza is the bottom of the heap."

The U.N. agency spends \$36 million a year on relief, education and health services in Gaza. But Mr. Hawkins says Gaza is "under-aided" in comparison with the West Bank, because its economy is worse and it gets much less support from other sources. Jordanian aid alone to the West Bank is estimated to have been more than \$1 billion since Israel's

occupation began.

One of the problems in getting more aid to Gaza, some U.S. officials say, is obtaining Israeli approval. A recent Israeli study shows that Israel approved only 59 per cent of proposed aid projects involving U.S. funds for the occupied territories between 1977 and 1983.

Some money from outside sources does get through. Abu Ghazaleh, who was educated at Cambridge, runs his school with the help of grants from the U.S. and Canadian governments and the Arabian American Oil Co., or Aramco, the U.S.-owned oil co-operative. Like many Gazans, he says the Israeli occupation is the source of most of Gaza's problems. But after that, he cites U.S. and Western indifference.

Complicating the area's economic distress is a skewed distribution of wealth. Much of Gaza's land and business is in the hands of a few citrus-growing families. Most of Gaza's refugees live in one of the eight cramped, fetid camps run by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency. In the West Bank, two-thirds of the refugees have found a way out of the compounds.

One recent morning, with the thermometer already tapping 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade) at the Beach Camp here, odors from smoldering garbage piles mixed with the stench of open sewage ditches that crisscross the living areas. Flies cling to meat hanging from stalls at a makeshift open-air food market.

About 82,000 Gazans work, half of them waking early to commute to jobs in Israel. Gen. Arieh Beckenstein, Israel's deputy coordinator for the occupied territories, says Gaza's work force is fully employed. But this morning, many work-age men are in the camp, playing backgammon, resting in the shade and sipping coffee in doorways near the market.

Said, a 20-year-old camp resident, says he had work as a plumber until the Israelis closed down his shop because it wasn't authorised to operate. A Relief and Works Agency translator cuts him off before he can give his last name, making his claim impossible to check. Said's mother tugs on the translator's belt and asks him to use his influence to get her son a job.

"Do you think life like this is life?" Said asks, pointing to his sister's tattered clothes and bare feet. "It was difficult before, now it has become more difficult."

Said's family, numbering three adults and seven children, lives in three rooms furnished with floor mattresses, a television set and a few chairs. There is no separate kitchen and only a primitive bathroom. The quarters are typical of life in the camps.

Said's comments aside, some of Israel's many haters among the Palestinians concede that Israel has improved the well-being of the refugees in the past 17 years. It has built hospitals and schools, and together with the U.N. relief agency has helped reduce infant mortality and the incidence of disease.

But critics say Israel provides little aid to develop Gaza economically and exploits its low-paid workers, who get considerably less than Israelis. Meron Benvenisti, an Israeli who runs a research group on the occupied territories, says the area's future is "hopeless" because of Israeli policies and indifference.

"Gaza is a Godforsaken, vast labour camp," Mr. Benvenisti says. "What Soweto is to Johannesburg, Gaza is to Tel Aviv. At least the West Bank is still talked about. — Wall Street Journal.

لجنة التحرير

International conference debates world population situation

The 1984 International Conference on Population opened at Tlatelolco Centre, Mexico City Sunday to discuss 83 recommendations approved by the Preparatory Committee for the conference at a five-hour meeting on last March 17. Attending the conference are representatives of world states, United Nations specialised agencies, regional economic commissions and other U.N. organisations concerned with the problems of population. Following is a U.N. report on the recommendations proposed as a basis for work of the August 1984 Conference.

A SET of 83 recommendations were sent to the Economic and Social Council for approval as a basis for the work of the 1984 International Conference on Population were approved by the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference at a five-hour meeting on Saturday, March 17.

The recommendations concern ways to further implement the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in 1974. The plan called for a wide range of national and international policies and programmes aimed at solving population problems and promoting development, and stressed the interrelationships between population and development.

The recommendations emphasise the need to take an intersectoral approach to population and development, to improve the status of women, to take into account the problems raised by internal and international migration and by the changing age structure of populations, and to step up the collection, analysis and exchange of population information. Specific goals and policies are outlined in such areas as the improvement of life expectancy at birth, the protection of maternal and child health, the promotion of family planning, and demographic training.

The 1984 International Conference takes place at Mexico City from 6-13 August.

In approving the recommendations, the Committee concluded a resumed session begun on March 12, and so completed its preparatory work for the Conference. Its work at this session consisted of two consecutive paragraphs-by-paragraph examinations of the recommendations, which had been drafted by a working group during its only prior session, held from 23 to 27 January 1984. The group had as a basis for its work a set of recommendations prepared by the Secretary-General.

At its January session, the Preparatory Committee approved draft provisional rules of procedure and a draft agenda and time-table for the Conference. However, due to time limitations, it was unable to approve a final version of the recommendations by the close of the session. At its February organisational session, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Preparatory Committee should hold a resumed session in order to complete this aspect of its work.

Outstanding issues

The Preparatory Committee was able to complete only one reading and revision of some 35 explanatory paragraphs, referred to as "chapeaux", which are scattered among the recommendations.

Recalling the specific principles in the 1974 Plan of Action that the new recommendations are intended to promote, as well as the developments in the intervening decade that suggest the need for modification or expansion of the recommendations made by the Bucharest Conference, these paragraphs serve to introduce broad categories of recommendations.

The Preparatory Committee decided, in order to indicate that the paragraphs were not approved by consensus, that they should appear in brackets in the documents before the Mexico City Conference.

The Committee was unable to reach agreement on a draft Conference recommendation submitted by the Soviet Union, but decided to recommend it for submission to the Conference in brackets. The Soviet proposal would have had the Conference urge governments and international organisations to accord priority to redirecting resources from military purposes to economic and social programmes.

The committee likewise agreed to recommend that delegations might submit proposals to the conference on their own initiative, and that those could be circulated individually at Mexico City as official documents. A Soviet proposal on the activities of transnational corporations, as well as a United States proposal on the exercise of the right to freedom of movement within a country, fell into that category.

Debate at final meeting of session

Another Soviet proposal, by which the conference would have recommended that governments deal with the danger of increased morbidity posed by prostitution and homosexuality, was the subject of extensive debate at the committee's final meeting on Saturday. Alternative formulations proposed by Pakistan, Italy and Ghana would have called on governments to regulate or discourage behaviour that was dangerous to health.

Other delegations, however, including Australia and Switzerland, felt that this was too general and potentially unsuitable. Some took exception to the concept of governmental "regulation" of people's behaviour. The observer from Switzerland suggested that it was not feasible for governments to discourage their citizens from "living dangerously"; governments might then feel compelled to discourage mountain climbing, for example. Finally, the Preparatory Committee settled on a reference to "practices" that were potentially dangerous to health.

Another debate on Saturday concerned the tone of the Preparatory Committee's observations and recommendations. Sweden, proposing insertion of a preamble reference to the problem of "unwanted children", cited data gathered by the World Fertility Survey that indicated that, in the developing countries, more than half the women who had expressed a preference to have no more children but were at risk of pregnancy, were not using any form of birth control. Brazil felt that highlighting such a statistic would be inappropriately "dramatic", too "journalistic"; a more discreet approach would be preferable. The Holy See was concerned that the "unintended" children not be labelled as "unwanted". The committee decided

on a compromise formula, noting the findings of the World Fertility Survey without referring explicitly to unwanted children.

The debate at this session tended to highlight such disparate cultural perspectives, rather than political differences. Many recommendations, particularly those dealing with family planning and the status of women, were worded to ensure universality and to guard against potential conflict with cultural values.

For the most part, participants agreed on what were the issues to be discussed by the conference; differences tended to arise over the nature and extent of measures that should be recommended to address those issues. As the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Geronimo Martinez (Mexico), noted at a press conference on March 15, a consensus has emerged since Bucharest to the effect that two major issues — population growth and population distribution — are suitable subjects for government concern, and that they are best dealt with in the framework of national development policies and programmes. Seventy per cent of United Nations member states now had administrative units dealing with population matters, he stated.

Concluding statement by conference secretary-general

In a concluding statement on Saturday, Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population, said he had contacted governments to request that their delegations be headed by persons of ministerial rank, so that conference participants themselves would be in a position to see to the implementation of the conference recommendations.

Because the conference would only have four and a half days for general debate, he said, he had asked that delegations prepare short statements — preferably no longer than seven minutes. There would be no limitation, however, on the length of support documents, which participants would be free to distribute.

He had also asked that the permanent representative of Mexico to the United Nations call a meeting well in advance of the Conference to determine and number and composition of the Conference's officers. He recalled delays to the Preparatory Committee's January session that had arisen due to a failure to resolve political issues in that context.

In addition, he called on Preparatory Committee members to disseminate the results of the committee's work as widely as possible in their countries. Finally, he reiterated that texts of messages to the conference from heads of state or government should be forwarded to the conference secretariat promptly so that they could be compiled and published before the conference; only 35 had been received thus far.

Concluding statement by chairman of Preparatory Committee

The chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Mr. Martinez (Mexico), agreed with committee members who had proposed that the committee make formal recognition of the valuable work done by Leon Tabah, who

was director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs until his retirement last month.

Mr. Martinez also took note of a proposal by Bangladesh that a draft Declaration — a concise document that would be more easily understood by the public than the Conference's technical recommendations — should be prepared for the conference to consider adopting. He would convey the proposal to his government.

Preamble to recommendations

The recommendations begin with a preamble that reviews relevant global developments since 1974 and enumerates the challenges facing international community in the area of population. It cites trends in population growth in terms of both fertility and mortality, and draws attention to such issues as: the aging of populations; international migration of refugees; the interaction of population problems with environmental and natural resource problems; developments in agricultural, genetic and communications technologies; and the need for increased international support to implement the Plan of Action adopted at Bucharest.

The preamble also cites constraints the world economic crisis has imposed on socio-economic development in the developing countries, noting an increasing need to import food in those countries. It adds that population programmes have been greatly affected by a shortage of funds from both national and international sources. It stresses the need to coordinate population activities with all other development activities, and says the present population situation in developing countries is related to unequal processes of socio-economic development, intensified by the lack of equity in international relations and related disparities in standards of living.

General recommendations

If approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Preparatory Committee's proposals would have the conference affirm that national development policies, plans and programmes, as well as international development strategies, should be formulated on the basis of an integrated approach, taking into account interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development.

Governments would be urged to adopt population and development policies that were mutually reinforcing, with particular attention to the family and community levels. The need for such policies and programmes to be responsive to local values and needs, and to involve those directly affected in the decision-making process, would also be cited. Countries that considered their population growth rates to be "detrimental to their national purposes" would be invited to consider setting quantitative population growth targets.

The conference would further recommend that priority be given to eradication of mass hunger; achievement of adequate health and nutritional levels; eradication of illiteracy; elimination of mass unemployment and underemployment; and the elimination of inequality in international economic relations.

The developed countries would be called on to contribute to dev-

elopment targets in the developing countries through lowering trade barriers and increasing official development assistance; they would also be advised to encourage labour-intensive industries and make substantial investments in rural and agricultural modernisation.

Health policy recommendations

Noting that many countries will fail to attain an average life expectancy of 62 years by 1985 and 74 years by the year 2000, as prescribed in the 1974 Plan, the committee proposes updating such targets. Accordingly, countries with higher mortality levels would be called on to aim for a life expectancy at birth of 60 and an infant mortality rate of less than 70 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000; "at least 70" would be the life-expectancy target, and "less than 35 per 1,000" the infant-mortality target, recommended for the year 2000 to those with intermediate levels. All countries would be called on to continue efforts to improve health and reduce mortality.

Community involvement, family self-care, preventive care and evaluation of the effectiveness of health programmes are emphasised in the group's proposals in this area. The conference would urge governments to monitor and analyse all development programmes to assess their impact on health.

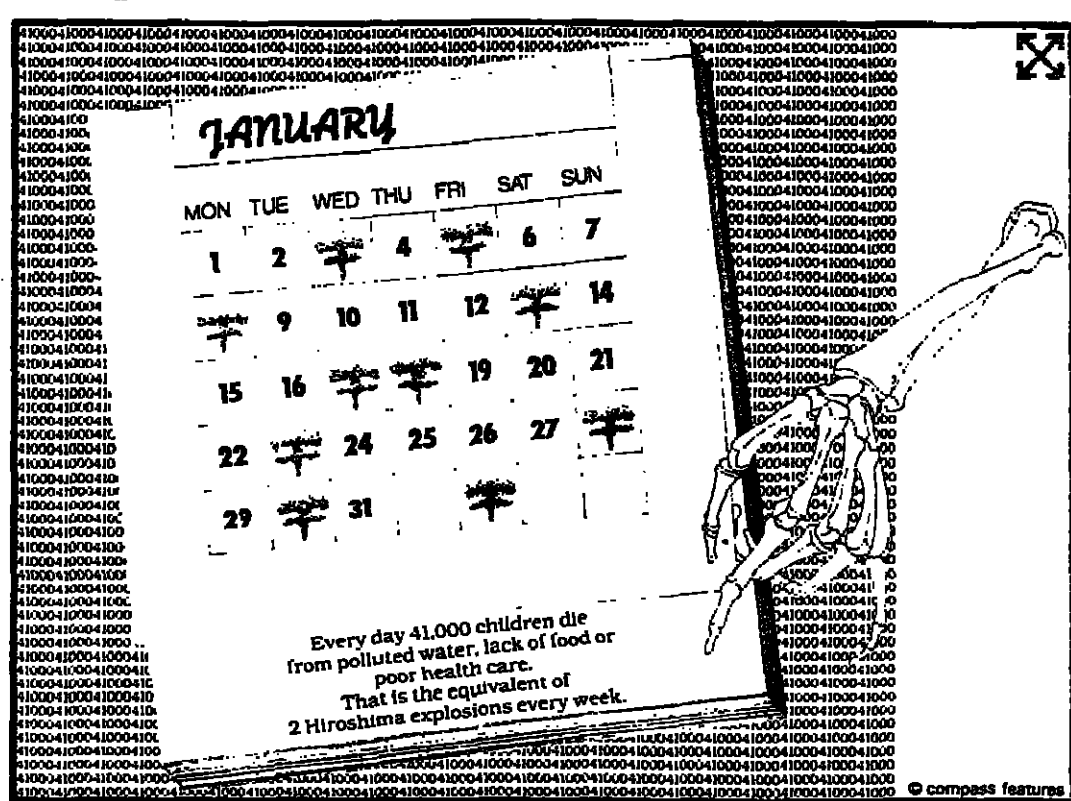
Special emphasis is placed on reduction of infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality. In that context, governments would be urged to provide perinatal care and trained birth attendants; to help women avoid the dangers of illegal abortion; and to support family planning. Promotion and support for breast-feeding would be recommended, with a reference to the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Expanded use of appropriate technologies to reduce infant mortality, such as growth monitoring, oral rehydration and immunisation, would also be recommended. Citing a close relationship between the educational level achieved by mothers and the survival of their children, the conference would strongly urge governments to increase the level of education attained by women.

Noting that such habits as tobacco, alcohol and drug consumption are detrimental to health and lead to premature death, the conference would call for governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental measures to reduce such habits. It would also urge governments to strive to eliminate occupational health hazards and prevent traffic accidents.

Recommendations on reproduction, family, status of women

Governments would be urged to make family-planning information and services available to individuals of both sexes. "To ensure a voluntary and free choice in accordance with cultural values", it would be stressed that programmes of incentives and disincentives in this area should be neither coercive nor discriminatory, and should be consistent with internationally recognised human rights and the prevailing cultural values of the society, "giving also due attention to



changes in these values". The need to take into account cultural values, and "the role, rights and obligations of parents", is again cited in a recommendation to governments to ensure that adolescents receive adequate family-life and sex education.

A series of recommendations are aimed at improving the status of women. Governments would be called on to integrate women fully into all phases of the development process and to remove barriers to their education, training and employment. In addition, it would be suggested that governments provide remedial measures to assist them in attaining social, political and economic equality with men.

Further, governments would be advised to ensure that women's participation in the labour force was neither restricted nor enforced for reasons of demographic policy or cultural tradition. It would be stressed that women's biological role in reproduction should in no way be used to limit their employment rights, and that government policies should encourage delays in the age of childbearing. Governments would also be urged to promote, through information, employment legislation and institutional support, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework.

Population distribution and internal migration constitute another area of concern for population goals and policies, according to the 1974 Plan, which urges governments to integrate population distribution policies with economic and social policies, to avoid infringing on freedom of movement and residence within states, and to promote equitable regional development.

By the Preparatory Committee's proposals, the conference would advise governments that population distribution policies must be consistent with such international instruments as the 1949 Geneva Convention prohibiting transfers of civilians from occupied territories and forbidding the occupier from transferring its own civilians into such territories.

The conference would urge governments to base population distribution policies on a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis and to pursue population distribution goals only to the extent that they help to achieve broader

societal goals — such as raising per capita income, protecting the environment and improving the quality of life. They would be advised to implement such policies through incentives rather than migration controls.

The conference would also recommend that urbanisation policies, with the aim of reducing migration to large urban centres and reduce rural-urban inequalities, be integrated into overall development planning. Also, it would stress that rural development programmes should seek to increase rural production and efficiency, raise rural incomes and improve social conditions. Governments would therefore be called on to improve the accessibility of services and amenities to scattered populations, to regularise land ownership, to facilitate access to credit and new technology, and to adopt pricing policies geared to the needs of small landholders.

Recommendations pertaining to international migration would aim at protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families and the promotion of durable solutions to refugee problems. Governments would also be called on to give appropriate consideration to the implications of changes in the age composition of populations, as well as to shifts in family and household structures, and to undertake measures on behalf of the young and the aging.

Recommendations on data collection and research

The Preparatory Committee proposes that governments be urged to develop durable capabilities for data collection, processing and analysis, including computer facilities, to support population and other development programmes. They would also be urged to give priority to developing national and regional population information systems, and to monitor population trends and assess demographic prospects on a regular basis.

Governments would be urged to ensure that demographic data was tabulated by sex, to render clearly the situation of women. They would also be advised to consider undertaking migration statistics programmes, focusing on such areas of concern as internal migration, urbanisation and international migration. They would

be requested to participate in the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme.

Governments would be urged to ensure the safeguarding of individual privacy and confidentiality "in the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data, and in the context of national laws and practices".

Governments and agencies would be urged to give priority to biomedical, social and operational research, and to expand training programmes in population fields.

Recommendations on role of governments, international cooperation

Governments would be urged to set their own quantitative fertility targets, and to attach the highest priority to the attainment of self-reliance in the management of their population programmes. They would be invited to establish monitoring and evaluation systems, to adopt more effective management systems, to ensure national co-ordination of international assistance, and to involve communities more actively in the planning and implementation of population programmes. They would be encouraged to continue to utilise technical cooperation among developing countries.

The Preparatory Committee would have the conference stress that donor countries and organisations should provide adequate and substantial international support and assistance for the further implementation of the 1974 World Plan of Action. United Nations and other organisations would be urged to assist governments in implementing the conference's recommendations.

The conference would also urge that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) be further strengthened to ensure more effective delivery of population assistance.

The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations bodies concerned with population questions would be urged to examine and support the Conference's recommendations, and to include those questions among their major priorities. Meanwhile, the secretary-general would be called on to continue to monitor population trends and policies and to review and appraise the World Plan — U.N. press release.

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Moses, Ashford claim athletic gold

LOS ANGELES (R) — Ed Moses recaptured the men's Olympic 400 metres hurdles crown and Evelyn Ashford hurtled to the women's 100 metres gold medal to highlight a triumphant day for the U.S. on the athletics track Sunday.

Moses, who betrayed the tension he must have been feeling in attempting to maintain his seven-year unbeaten record, made one false start and took some time to prepare himself again before the final eventually got under way.

But, as his wife sat in the stands with her head buried in her hands, too fearful to watch, the 28-year-old American made a perfect start, rippling over the hurdles to win in 47.75 seconds.

Ashford, whose career has been dogged by misfortune and injury, led from the start in the 100 metres and flashed through the finish in an Olympic record of 10.97 seconds. She beat the previous record set by West German Annegret Richter in 1976 by 0.04 seconds.

Moses' 18-year-old team mate Danny Harris finished second in 48.13 and West German Harald

Schmid, the last man to beat Moses, was third in 48.19.

Moses, among the most consistent and popular athletes of the decade, looked tired and relieved as he ambled through his lap of honour accepting the plaudits of the crowd.

He was unable to defend his 1976 title in Moscow four years ago because of the U.S. boycott and said after his win: "I've been waiting eight years for this. I just wanted to get on to the track and get the race over." He dedicated the race to his father who died last December.

Ashford, who also missed the Moscow Games and pulled up lame in last year's World Championship 100 metres final, led from the start. She won by a metre from compatriot Alice Brown who clocked 11.13 and Jamaica's Merlene Ottey, whose late surge gave

her the bronze in 11.16.

Afterwards a smiling Ashford said the impact of the victory had really only hit her when she realised she had broken the Olympic record.

Earlier, Britain's Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe qualified for the 800 metres final in contrasting styles.

Ovett, the 800 metres titleholder, was forced to lunge desperately for the line to snatch fourth place in the first semifinal, won commandingly by Brazilian Joaquim Cruz in one minute 45.82 seconds.

Ovett, who was straining to keep up with the pace in the final 200 metres, was forced to change lanes and dive across the line. He watched anxiously as the race was replayed on the giant video screen in the Los Angeles Coliseum and was plainly relieved when he saw he had qualified.

Coe, the world record-holder, looked to be back to his best form as he raced away with the second semifinal in 1:45.54 and his clash

Monday with Cruz could be a classic.

Carl Lewis made another appearance Sunday, warmed up briefly, leaped 8.30 metres in the men's long jump qualifying round, then disappeared. Lewis headed the list of qualifiers for the final and remains on course for four golds.

Arto Haerkoenen of Finland revived his country's proud tradition in the javelin when he threw 86.76 metres to win the gold medal.

Dave Ottley gained Britain's first throwing medal for 60 years when he took the silver with a throw of 85.74.

Former world record-holder Tom Petranoff of the U.S. was unable to provide the crowd with a clean sweep of all four athletics titles when he failed to make the final eight.

Petranoff's first two throws were invalid and he appeared over-cautious with his third which was not long enough to avoid the cut.



Britain's world record holder Sebastian Coe qualifies for Olympic 800m final.

U.S. dominates swimming

LOS ANGELES (R) — The U.S. swimmers were on top of the world Sunday after sweeping 21 gold medals from 29 events in an Olympic programme which produced 10 world records.

Roared on by wildly-cheering crowds in the 17,000-seat open-air stadium, the Americans virtually overwhelmed the opposition, though their rivals also provided some great moments, particularly Michael Gross of West Germany and young Australian Jon Sieben.

All 10 world marks came in the men's competition, and swimmers and coaches insisted that only a handful of the boycotting East Europeans would have threatened the men here.

But in the women's events, in which Americans won 11 of the 14 titles, there were no world records, and even the exultant gold medalists expressed regret at the absence of the great East German and Russian swimmers.

"I felt very sorry for the East Europeans, that they were not here. But we swam the meet with those who did come," said U.S. chief coach Don Gambrell.

"We won 21 of 29 races and I guess that answers the people who say the rest of the world is catching up with the United States," he added.

He admitted to some disappointment that while the women produced great performances, there were only near-misses rather than world records — even from magnificent Mary Meagher, who won both butterfly golds and confirmed she still rules the pool.

"If our girls had more competition on some of those finishes, if the girls who now hold those world records had been here, then I'm sure we'd have seen world

records," Gambrell explained.

The greatest thrills for Gambrell and most spectators at the sun-baked stadium on the University of Southern California campus, came when an American relay team and then a 17-year-old Australian separately conquered West German superstar Gross.

Gross, the 2.01-metre giant they call 'the Albatross', set world records in the 200 metres freestyle and the 100 metres butterfly on the first two days. Experts predicted he would wind up with five golds, and as many world records.

Seventy-five minutes after winning the butterfly gold, Gross and his West German team faced the Americans in a titanic 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay.

SWIMMING REVIEW

Taking off on the anchor leg, Gross tried to make up a deficit of 1.5 seconds, falling short by a touch after the fastest-ever relay split of 1:46.89. The Americans' new mark of 7:15.69 took nearly five seconds off the old record.

"They said it took four Americans to stop Michael Gross in the relay, but we needed only one good Aussie," was the way Australian breaststroker Peter Evans described the most sensational upset in the Olympic pool.

In that 200 metres butterfly race, the unknown Jon Sieben shattered Gross, the greatest butterfly field ever and the West German's world record with an apparently impossible final lap.

Sieben, ranked only 26th in the world last year, recorded 1:57.04. "The greatest surprise I've ever had in swimming was to see that

Australian boy cut four seconds off his best time in a day," said coach Gambrell with some pride. He had already recruited the Brisbane youngster to swim for him in future at the University of Alabama.

Three of the world records came from U.S. men's relay wins and one from American comeback star Steve Lundquist, who recaptured the 100 metres breaststroke record.

Lundquist finally earned his reward for staying in swimming after being one of the disappointed American Olympic team kept away from Moscow by the U.S. boycott.

Canadians got three of the world records, with Alex Baumann setting new standards as he earned Olympic gold in the 200 and 400 metres individual medleys. Victor Davis, angry at losing the 100 breaststroke to Lundquist, came back to win the 200 in record time.

Nancy Hogshead won three golds, one shared with teammate Carrie Steinseifer in a 100 metres freestyle dead heat, plus a silver and just failed to pick up two more medals.

Tracy Caulkins, whom Americans place above the East Germans in polls for "the greatest all-time woman swimmer", took golds in both individual medleys and the medley relay, and sprint star Rowdy Gaines won the men's 100 metres sprint — despite a controversial start — and two relay golds.

The Netherlands took two women's golds, Petra van Staveren in the 100 breaststroke and Jolanda de Rover in the 200 back, and might have beaten the Americans in the medley relay but for an unlikely disqualification in the heats.

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Prost shows champion's form at Hockenheim

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost, showing the form which has taken him to the top of the World Championship standings, drove his McLaren to a convincing victory in the West German Grand Prix at Hockenheim Sunday.

Prost took command after the early leader, reigning champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, was forced out of the race with gearbox trouble in his Brabham at the halfway stage.

The Frenchman set a lap record of one minute 53.538 seconds for

an average speed of 215.515 kph on his way to victory. He won in one hour 25 minutes 43.210 seconds, an average speed of 211.8 kph.

His teammate, Austrian Niki Lauda, twice world champion, finished in second place a little more than three seconds behind Prost to confirm the superiority of the

McLarens, which have now claimed seven Grand Prix victories this year.

Prost, who raced in the spare car, moved further ahead in the drivers' championship and now leads with 43½ points. But with Lauda only 4½ points adrift in five more races to come, the title chase is still wide open.

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Britain pursues boom in scrap

LONDON: The telephones in the offices of Britain's leading scrap merchants were ringing almost constantly. Steel scrap prices were slipping, and the calls were coming from Spain.

For weeks, merchants had been expecting the British Steel Corporation, the biggest U.K. consumer, to lower its monthly offer. Suddenly, one leading merchant upset the market by offering a cargo of scrap to a Spanish steelworks for about £58 (\$77) a tonne, some £3 or £4 off the previous day's £3.

The message spread quickly among the Spanish and bounced back to London. "They have smelled blood," muttered one U.K. merchant.

In the event, prices held up remarkably well on that particular June day, partly because of the rising dollar. Also, the big West German steelworks were becoming major buyers because their normal local supplies had been cut off by the engineering strike in that country.

Seven years ago, a strike in West Germany would not have mattered much to the U.K. scrap merchants. Neither would the U.S. dollar rate. Calls from buyers in Spain, Japan, South Korea, Italy, Sweden, Turkey or India were scarce.

"They didn't even know our phone numbers then," says one merchant.

Today, iron and steel scrap is one of the most valuable bulk cargoes being exported from Britain. In the late 1970s more than 90 per cent of scrap handled by British merchants was sold inside the country.

Last year, for the first time, the merchants exported more than they sold at home — some 3.8 million tonnes, worth £183 million, compared with 2.9 million tonnes, worth £133 million, in 1982.

The rise of the scrap merchant as exporter (since 1980, two companies have won Queen's Awards for export), almost exactly follows the decline of the U.K. steel and foundry industries and the emergence of steelmakers in Spain and the Third World.

The 600 Group, one of Britain's big four merchants, closed its Morrison scrap depot in South Wales when the nearby Dupont steelworks shut. The Kettering depot closed with the demise of integrated steelmaking at nearby Corby in the English Midlands.

However, other forces were at work.

Between 1979 and 1982, for instance, the amount of Spanish steel produced in electric arc furnaces, where scrap is the major feedstock, rose by 20 per cent, to some 6.7 million tonnes, more than half of total production.

The Spaniards needed scrap, but the two traditional scrap exporters, West Germany and France, were long-time suppliers to

the Italian private sector plants in Brescia and the distances to northern Spain made for prohibitive prices.

By contrast, ports in south-east England and Wales were relatively close.

Britain's lone specialist scrap exporter, Mayer Newman, was then joined by the 600 Group and the two other big merchants, the Bird Group and Coopers (Metals), in a rapid search for deep-water docking facilities to handle the large tonnages the Spanish and other export customers needed.

Investment programme

The four leading merchants have embarked on an impressive investment programme (for the scrap industry at least) of around £10 million in the past three years, equipping deep-water berths at, among others, Tilbury on the Thames, Cardiff and Liverpool, with scrap-handling equipment.

Industrial recession in Britain has wrought fundamental changes in the scrap business. The main public companies involved in the business have withdrawn, battered by wild price fluctuations, in favour of closely held private groups run by entrepreneurs, most of whom are old hands at the scrap game.

Mr. Robert Cooper bought Coopers, an old family business, back from London & Northern at the end of 1982. Birds bought Thomas Ward's scrap business. The 600 Group is the only publicly owned scrap operation remaining, and it is understood to have contemplated withdrawing at least once during the recession.

For now, any such thoughts, if they ever existed, will have been well and truly abandoned. Scrap sales were largely responsible for lifting the entire group into trading profits in the last half of 1983-84.

George Cohen, the 600 Group subsidiary, recorded profits of £1 million, up from a £450,000 loss the year before, and that without much rationalisation.

The reason is that the price of bulk steel scrap by the end of 1983 had risen to £50 a tonne, from £20 a tonne in January 1983. By last June it had risen to around £65 a tonne, but the dockers' strike since had a sharply depressing effect.

Merchants doing well

Today the merchants are doing well. Most avoid discussing the effect of price rises on their margins, but maintain that the increases have to be filtered through to medium-sized, small, and itinerant (mainly gypsy) collectors.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brian Roberts, chairman of Mayer Newman, says that although the industry works on "hopelessly" small mar-

gins, "obviously when prices go up, the processors will be making more money." Mayer Newman is expecting turnover to increase 40 per cent in 1984 to £70 million, on a volume increase of only 20 per cent.

The discipline imposed on scrap merchants by the steel industry is strict.

"In the old days the steelmakers didn't know what they were getting," says Mr. Tony Bird, deputy chairman of the Bird Group. Today they probably do. Birds, for instance, has spent nearly £1 million developing a technique for detecting and removing non-ferrous metals in steel scrap.

The demands for a more sophisticated product having opened the gap between merchants who can supply it and those who cannot, the main processors and exporters have now begun to press for industry-wide rationalisation.

"There are too many people in the industry," says Mr. Bird, "and the competition is stupid." The recession has already thinned out the merchants by more than 200 but there are still enough established merchants about — at least 400 in the U.K. — to make buying and pricing difficult for the big processors.

Mr. Cooper, who is also president of the British Scrap Federation (BSF), believes there is scope at least for trying to hammer out an agreement with BSF and independent U.K. steelmakers to avoid "unnecessary" technical price fluctuations.

EC threat

However, the immediate pricing problems in the home market pale next to the threat from a European Community (EC) wide lobby which has been pressing the European Commission to curb the amount of scrap leaving the EC.

The Italian steelmakers led this argument, mainly because Italy has the biggest net scrap deficit in the EC, but they have been joined by British and Belgian steel industries.

A meeting chaired by the Commission in Brussels on June 8 ended with the scrap merchants again winning the argument — that there is no scrap shortage in the EC — but only after they had agreed to meet steelmakers regularly to reassure them about supply.

Winning in Brussels was important to the U.K. industry because it was only in late 1979 that the new Tory government lifted (but did not abolish) the export quota and licensing system that had governed exports for nearly 20 years.

The merchants know only too well that the mechanisms to control exports are still intact. Given the British success in export markets, it would now be difficult, politically, to reimpose the controls.

Had they been in force, it is highly unlikely that Cohens would have had a ship at Tilbury late last month loading 20,000 tonnes of scrap for Britain's newest customer — the Japanese steel industry. — Financial Times news feature.

Israeli banks charged with illegal practices

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's four largest banks have been charged with forming an illegal cartel to fix interest rates paid to customers, a trade ministry official said on Sunday.

Ministry spokesman Mr. Menashe Ravyov confirmed media reports that the charges had been filed on Friday against Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim, Israel Discount Bank and United Mizrahi Bank.

The Haaretz and Davar newspapers quoted the charge sheet as saying the heads of the four banks had acted together to hold down interest rates paid on negotiable certificates of deposit held by the public.

They said the four bank heads, Bank Leumi chairman Mr. Ernst Yafet, Bank Hapoalim managing

director Mr. Giora Gazit, Discount Bank managing director Mr. Eli Cohen and Mizrahi Bank managing director Aharon Meir, had decided at meetings last year to simultaneously drop the annual interest rate on their certificates of deposit from 120 to 85 per cent.

Israel's inflation rate in 1983 was 191 per cent. The charges follow a troubled 18 months for the Israeli banking system, which has seen two stock market crises, a scandal about alleged mismanagement and fraud in Bank Hapoalim, and their first trading losses after five years of

unprecedented growth.

Haaretz and Davar said the charges were filed by the controller of restrictive business practices and the attorney general following an investigation lasting more than a year.

Haaretz said it was the first time criminal charges had ever been filed against an Israeli bank and its head.

Mr. Ravyov said the charges against the banks were under the restrictive business practices law, which obliges businesses wanting to form a cartel to seek government permission.

But he said the matter was now before the court, and he declined to confirm other details of the press reports.

Bank Hapoalim spokesman Mr. Innon Herzog declined to comment on the charges, saying the

bank had not yet received copies of the charge sheet. But he said that the bank heads met regularly as a "normal part of running the banking system" and that "we see no restrictive practice in this."

Mizrahi Bank spokesman Mr. Michael Zvi-neri said in a telephone interview that he, too, had not read the charges and so could not comment in detail.

"Whatever we have to say we will say in court," he said. Mr. Zvi-neri also stressed that the

bank heads held regular meetings. Haaretz said the banks had decided to drop the interest rates on their certificates of deposit after the Bank of Israel refused in June 1983 to give them permission to increase interest charged on overdrafts.

It said this created the anomalous situation that clients could borrow money from the bank at low interest, and make a profit at the bank's expense by reinvesting the funds in certificates of deposits bearing a higher interest rate.

Futures exchanges grow younger

WASHINGTON — The accent is on youthful leadership at New York's futures exchanges. Aggressive and ambitious — like the traders on their floors — they chart a difficult course between the demands for innovation and new growth, and regulatory requirements that they give careful supervision to their markets.

So far, the young Turks appear to be thriving — and all three exchanges are benefiting from an increase in trading volume. In the wake of the silver market collapse and the difficulties of restraining the massive dealings in silver by Texan tycoon Mr. Bunker Hunt, Mr. Alan Brody was appointed president of the New York Commodity Exchange (Comex).

At 28, he was the youngest man ever to assume that post on a U.S. futures exchange. Mr. Michael Marks stood at the hearing oil pit on the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex), virtually alone for days on end. Determined to find salvation in energy futures, he was, at 29, the youngest exchange chairman ever elected.

Mr. James Bowe, senior vice-president of the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange (CSCE), is, at 32, responsible for the exchange's first foray into index contracts. CSCE says that inflation will continue as a prime concern of the business community.

Mr. Ben Corn became president of the CSCE eight years ago at the age of 32. Mrs. Rosemary McFadden, the new president of Nymex and the first woman to head any exchange, is 35.

Mr. Brody, after three years on the job, claims: "I've made no catastrophic mistakes. There have been no significant market disruptions. In fact, I think I'm doing this job well."

Comex officials agree. They say he's an excellent, self-confident manager. He has made few structural changes but there exists in each department now "a more pervasive sense of strength."

Mr. Brody launched his career from the New York law firm of Baer Marks and Upham, which handled the exchange's business.

After the silver collapse he moved over to the exchange as vice-president and chief legal officer. His unflappability and his 11-hour days paid off. A year later he was president.

Mr. Brody's "minimum" goal is to maintain Comex predominance in U.S. metals. He wants more — a global presence for the exchange, which initially means achieving a proposed linkage in gold trading with the Sydney futures exchange.

Mr. Bowe, at the CSCE, is taking his third shot at victory in contract innovation. Formerly vice-president for marketing and new product development at Comex, he wrote the financial contracts which the exchange introduced in an unsuccessful challenge to the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

He later designed the CSCE sugar options. But Congress passed a sugar price support programme which led to quotas and soured sugar options.

The exchange made a mistake, says Mr. Bowe, is not expanding its membership to spur increased activity. This error will not be repeated when CSCE introduces its new index contracts which will permit hedging against the consumer price index, housing starts, retail new car sales and corporate income.

"These contracts could be the most active in the market. In this business environment, everyone wants to reduce the risk of inflation."

On June 13, the board of managers agreed to sell associate memberships (50 initially at \$10,000 each) to trade both the

new index contracts and options. Mr. Marks came to Nymex in 1977 when the exchange was in deep trouble. It had barely survived a potato default, and seats, now worth \$60,000 each, were going for an affordable \$5,000.

There was no business. There was no one left but a few disgruntled traders," he said. All that saved Nymex was its move to the World Trade Centre — and a platinum boom.

By the time he was chairman in 1979, the exchange faced a new disaster in the potato market. The board quickly closed the market, and everyone got their money back. But the reverberations were felt from Maine to Washington. The CFTC considered closing the exchange — Comex wanted to buy it.

He traded platinum and palladium "just to make a living," and he took up his vigil in the heating oil pit.

Help came when Mr. Marks convinced his former professor from Princeton to accept the exchange presidency. With a government background and credibility with the CFTC, Mr. Dick Leone was able to rebuild the staff and seek support from the oil industry for the exchange's lone energy contract.

"We catered to their needs and demands," says Mr. Marks. The groundwork laid in 1979 and 1980 paid off and by 1981 heating oil took off with a revised New York delivery point. — Financial Times news features.

Turkey licences Islamic banks

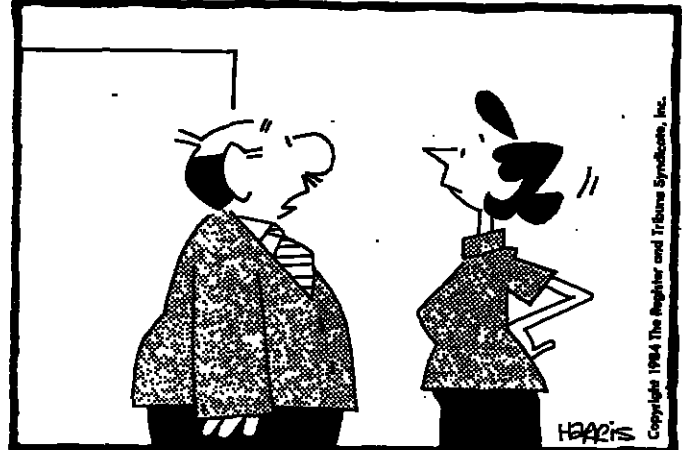
ANKARA (R) — The Turkish government authorised the establishment of two "special finance institutions" or Islamic banks, decrees published Sunday in the official gazette said.

The decrees said Al Baraka Turk Finans Kurumu (Al Baraka Turkish Finance Institution) and Faisal Finans Kurumu (Faisal Finance Institution) will each have five billion lire (\$13.1 million) capital.

The decrees gave no details of their ownership. Turkey early this year set guidelines for Islamic banking under the name of special finance institutions.

Under the scheme these institutions will give dividends to savers instead of interest, which is barred by Islamic law.

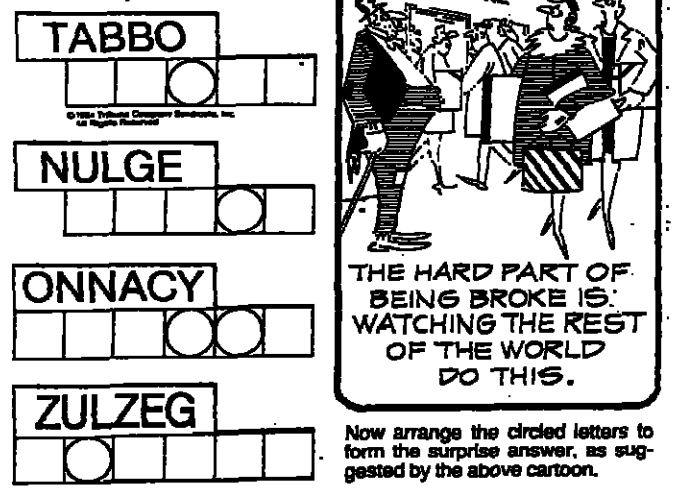
THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Call the Guinness Book people! I was fired and rehired 27 times today!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

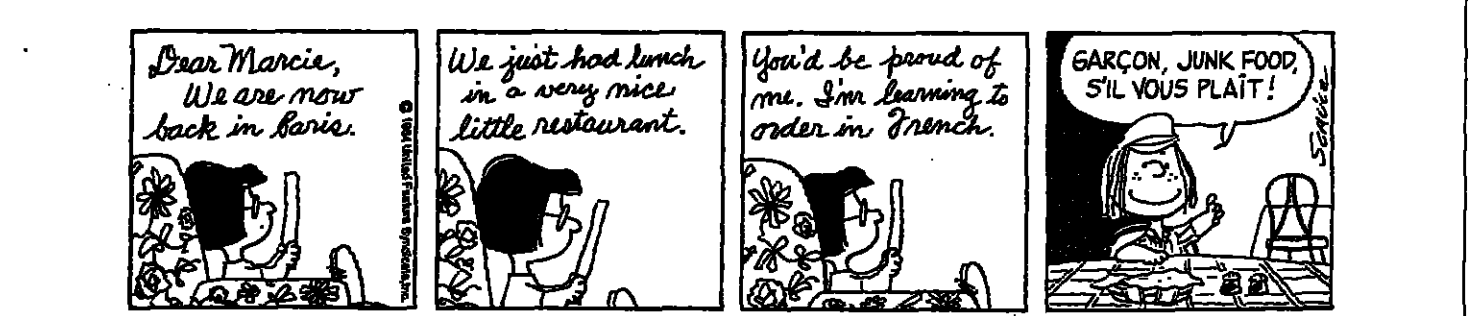


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

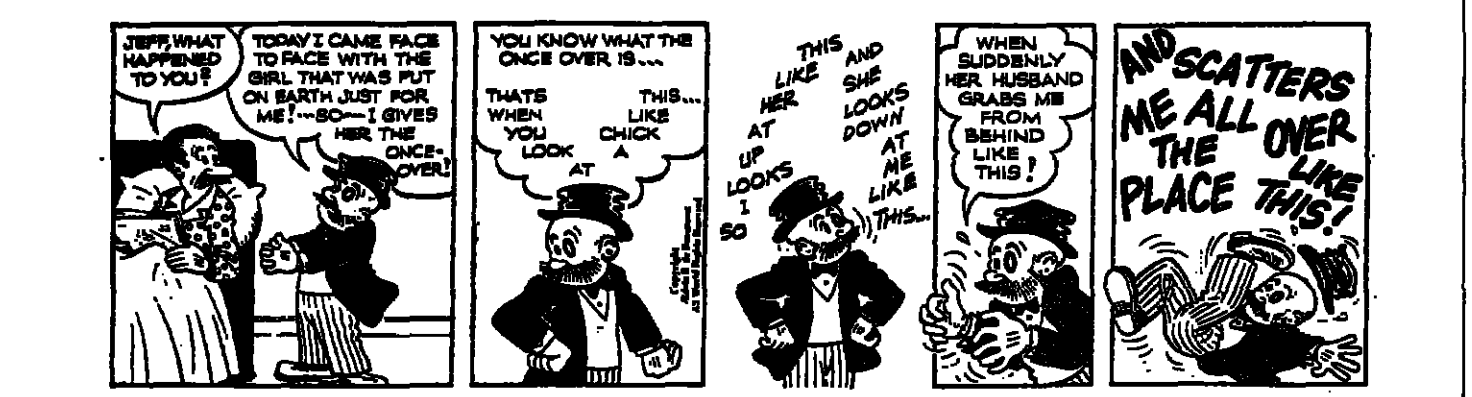
Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: THINK MERGE INNATE GOITER
Answer: The doctor decided to "practice" medicine until he got — IT RIGHT

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

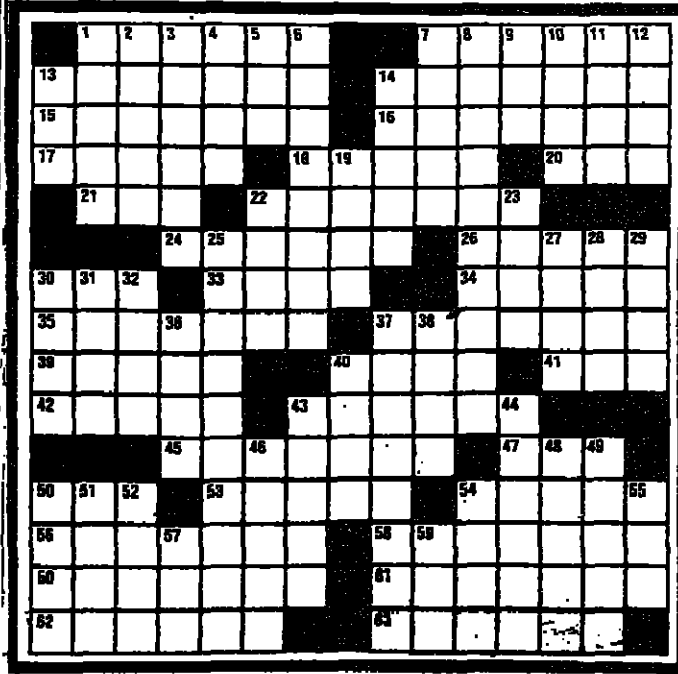


Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Manny Miller

ACROSS	30 Bandleader	56 Mark with spots	23 Ready to pick
1 Kind of bomb	33 Sewers	58 Figure with eight sides	25 Failed to notice
7 Whimpers	34 Musical direction	60 Pushes	27 Little —
13 Run	35 Musical drama	61 Presumptuous one	28 Showy
14 Alcoholic beverage	36 Egg dishes	62 Church councils	29 A movie
15 Inhabitant	37 Something new	63 Novelists	30 A movie
16 Securing ships with cables	38 Passenger	64 Dorothy	31 Fail to include
17 Got up	41 Caustic	DOWN	32 Surrender
18 Express gratitude	42 Rob	1 Initiators	35 Skinny
20 Deceit	43 Tourist item	2 Singing voice	37 Consisting of many
21 Broadway sign	45 One running	3 Prayer	38 Curved molding
22 Baseball player	47 Muffin	4 Confusing network	40 Rural pathway
24 Average	50 "Not — Stranger"	5 Native of suff.	43 Quotes as an authority
26 Gold coin	54 Metal bar	6 French coins	44 Related, in a way
		7 Having fair hair	46 Ponders
		8 Examined	48 A movie
		9 Always, to poets	49 Conquerors of Spain
		10 Moslem officers	50 Snakes
		11 Breech pin of an old rifle	51 Nimble
		12 Snick's partner	52 Long period of time
		13 Harem room	54 — bity
		14 Wee abbr.	55 Explosive
		19 Listen to	57 Naval officer
		22 Worry	59 Auditor



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Gandhi names U.S. in Sikh crisis, Indian press says

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's office Monday sought urgent clarification of domestic press reports which quoted her as saying a Washington-based espionage agency backed Sikh separatist groups.

An official spokesman told Reuters they were attempting to contact Mrs. Gandhi to get exact details of the reports which were the main front-page stories in nearly all Indian newspapers Monday. The press reports said Mrs. Gandhi made the comment in a speech Sunday to parliament officials during the first day of a three-day tour of northern Himachal Pradesh state bordering China. Communications with the region are erratic. After weeks of government statements linking foreign powers to the Sikh crisis in Punjab state the reports were the first time a nation has been named. Indian newspapers often refer to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as a Washington-

responsibility for the explosion, triggered by a bomb hidden in an unclaimed suitcase.

A spokesman of the Sri Lankan High Commission in New Delhi said the Colombo government had proposed that it send two senior police officials to help Indian officials investigate the bombing.

He said the Indian government had rejected the proposal. India's High Commissioner in Colombo, S.J.S. Chhatwal, was quoted by the Press Trust of India news agency as saying his government was not interested in a joint probe.

The explosion prompted Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa to repeat his government's charges that Tamil separatist guerrillas advocating an independent nation in northern Sri Lanka were operating from India.

United News of India quoted State Home Secretary T.V. Venkataraman as saying an anonymous caller told the chief sec-

retary's office that "our job at Madras' Meenambakkam Airport is over and our next target is the cabinet."

Police said they were looking for 28-year-old Marimuthu Kathiresan, a resident of the Tamil Nadu state of which Madras is the capital. They said Kathiresan disappeared after checking in two suitcases, one of which contained the bomb.

Police said the suitcase were scheduled to be put aboard an Air Lanka flight from Madras to Colombo, and were taken to the customs area after being found abandoned. It was there that the bomb exploded.

An hour before the blast, an anonymous telephone caller warned airport officials of the bomb, but the officials reportedly assumed it was a hoax and did not evacuate the airport.

Bomb hoaxes were reported at five Indian airports on Sunday, and security was tightened at all airports in India and Sri Lanka.

Tamil rebels kill five in weekend attacks

COLOMBO (R) — Separatist guerrillas staged a number of attacks against security forces in Sri Lanka's troubled northern district of Jaffna over the weekend, official sources said Monday.

Three policemen, two navy personnel and several guerrillas were killed in the battles, the sources said. Troops brought the situation under control after using "heavy weapons," they added.

"The attacks by the terrorists appeared to be linked to the abortive attempt to send bombs from Madras to Colombo," the sources said.

At least 32 people, including several Sri Lankans, died when bombs hidden in two suitcases exploded on Thursday night at the airport in Madras, the capital of India's southern state of Tamil Nadu.

Sri Lankan security sources said they believed the bombs, which badly damaged the international wing of Madras Airport, were part of a plot by Sri Lankan guerrillas to blow up Air Lanka planes at Colombo.

A special Air Lanka plane car-

rying more than 180 relatives of Sri Lankan victims of the blast was due to leave for Madras later Monday to attend the funeral.

India has repeatedly denied Sri Lankan charges that guerrillas, fighting for a separate Tamil state on the island, were given refuge in Tamil Nadu.

About 60 guerrillas Sunday attacked a police station at Oduddan, in the northern province, killing two policemen and injuring several others, the sources said.

They said police returned fire and several guerrillas were believed to have been killed, but the exact number was not known because the attackers fled carrying the dead.

In another incident Sunday at Velvetiturai, also in the northern province, guerrillas ambushed security forces with a booby trap, the sources said. They said one policeman died and two others were injured in an exchange of fire.

Several guerrillas were also killed in this incident, but the exact number was not known, the sources said.



Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor in Dr. Faustus. The couple married twice and divorced twice - and their stormy quarrels and loving public reunions produced a show few others ever did (J.T. file photo)

Burton dies after stormy life on and off screen

GENEVA (Agencies) — Welsh actor Richard Burton, 58, whose private life was often as dramatic as his stage and screen roles, has died suddenly in hospital.

He fell ill Sunday morning at his Swiss residence in Cerny, near Geneva, and was taken to hospital first at nearby Nyon and then in Geneva where he died, a hospital official said.

A friend who had dinner with him two days earlier said he had appeared relaxed and in good form.

The actor's sister, Catherine Thomas, said in Britain that the cause of death was a brain haemorrhage. But hospital doctors declined to confirm this or give any other information.

Burton's powerful acting made him a star in Shakespearean roles, modern plays and many films. But it was the erratic drama of his personal life, particularly two stormy marriages with actress Elizabeth Taylor, that captured the headlines, and at times hampered his career.

He was nominated for six Hollywood Oscars but never received one.

Burton's death came while the cinema and theatre world was still mourning another world-known British star, James Mason, who died only nine days earlier in hospital at Lausanne, about 60 kilometres from here, after suffering a heart attack at his home at nearby Corcaux.

British Actor Colleagues Sir John Gielgud and Lord Laurence Olivier paid tribute to Burton's talents and expressed sadness at his early death.

In contrast to his popular image, Burton was an inconspicuous though regular visitor to his Cerny villa for many years, living quietly and keeping out of the limelight among discreet Swiss neighbours.

Local restaurant proprietor Francois d'Allevés said Burton and his wife and some friends dined at his hostelry just over a week ago, and the actor appeared "in good form". Only weeks ago Burton completed the filming of his last part, the chilling role of the interrogator O'Brien in a film version of George Orwell's novel Nineteen Eighty-Four. British Actor John Hurt took the central role of Winston Smith, the dissident in the world of big brother who is confronted by the brutal O'Brien. It is to be released later this year. Hurt said he dined with Burton only last Friday when he looked relaxed and well.

British newspapers Monday remembered Burton with warmth and regret, the Daily Mail calling him a "flawed genius" and "the hell-raising superstar with the heavenly voice."

The Daily Mirror said Burton knew he had missed out on real greatness as a serious actor.

It recalled the words of advice given to the Welshman by Lord Olivier: "Make up your mind, Richard, a household name or a great actor," and concluded that he had taken the softer option.

The London Times obituary praised his intelligence, his technique and his "infallible instinct for theatrical effect."

But it, too, ended with a note of regret: "what he achieved was both moving and powerful: It promised an unachieved greatness which must always be lamented."

Burton had one month earlier celebrated the first anniversary of his marriage to film production assistant Sally Hay, 36.

She was with him when he died, said Burton's brother Verdon. "She is very upset. She can hardly speak. She is heartbroken," he said.

In New York, Chen Sam, Elizabeth Taylor's publicist, said the actress was in California with two of her children.

"They are extremely, extremely upset," said Ms. Sam, herself weeping, "of course, it's a shock."

Last June, Burton, the star of such classic films as *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* and *The Spy Who Came In From the Cold*, had announced his legendary drinking bouts were over. Although he described himself as being in "semi-retirement," he had undertaken a heavy work load.

Apart from Nineteen Eighty-Four he had played a small role in an American television production, *Ellis Island*, and was set to work in two more films in Berlin and India. His daughter Kate, 26, also played in the *Ellis Island* show.

Burton was born Nov. 10, 1925, in Pwllheli, south Wales, and was educated at Oxford University. He was born Richard Jenkins and changed his name in his youth to that of a schoolmaster who helped bring him up. His mother died when he was 2 and he was raised in his sister's house.

Burton admitted to being an alcoholic and he occasionally was hospitalized to recuperate.

In New York veteran Broadway actress Marian Seldes, who co-starred with the late Burton in the much-lauded Broadway version of *Equus*, said Sunday night the world had lost one of the great actors of the 20th Century. But she remembered him as an unhappy man and likened his death to a suicide.

India, Soviets finalise MiG-29 deal

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — India has concluded a multimillion dollar deal with the Soviet Union to purchase top-of-the-line MiG-29 Fulcrum fighter jets just recently put into use in the Soviet Air Force, a government source said Sunday.

The deal makes India the only nation to which the Soviet Union has sold MiG-29s, which can fly at more than twice the speed of sound and have all-weather capability and high maneuverability.

During Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov's visit to New Delhi last March, India urged

Moscow to sell it an improved MiG series to counter the sophisticated F-16 warplanes sold to rival Pakistan by the United States.

Before he left for home, Marshal Ustinov agreed to sell India sophisticated warships, fighter jets, missiles, army hardware and electronic surveillance systems on a priority basis.

The MiG-29 deal followed the recent visit of a high-powered Indian military team to the Soviet Union. The source, who asked not to be identified, said the first MiG-29s may join the Indian Air

Force at year's end.

Some Indian pilots would soon be sent to the Soviet Union for training on MiG-29s, the official said. He declined to disclose the value of the deal or the number of MiG-29s to be bought.

The Soviet Union is India's main supplier of military hardware. India already builds two MiG models and has another in its fleet.

Following a \$3.2-billion U.S. military and economic aid package to Pakistan, India signed a deal with France last year to buy 40 Mirage 2000 planes.

Pakistan postpones terrorists trial

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistani military authorities Sunday indefinitely delayed the trial of 50 alleged terrorists accused of receiving training in Afghanistan to overthrow the government of Gen. Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq.

An official spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said "the military courts are full," indicating the trial was postponed because of the backlog in the courts.

The official, a member of the Press Information Department that deals with queries from the international media, insisted the terrorist suspects were "thoroughly investigated according to the judicial process."

"The people were arrested immediately after entering Pakistan after getting training in Afghanistan in subversive and sabotage activities," he added.

He said the case, dealing with offenses allegedly committed between 1981 and 1982, may come to trial within the next week.

The accused, according to un-

official legal sources, will be tried inside Lahore's Lakhpat Jail, where many important political prisoners are said to be incarcerated.

The Pakistan Times, voice of the military government, described the upcoming trial as "important" and said the accused were all members of the Al Zulfikar group — the alleged terrorist wing of the opposition Pakistan People's Party founded by executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Al Zulfikar, headed by Bhutto's two sons, has the avowed aim of avenging Mr. Bhutto's 1979 execution on a murder-conspiracy charge by toppling the Zia regime by force.

It is also regarded as a scape goat for all crimes officially listed as "subversive."

Lawyers in Lahore, meanwhile, continued a week-long campaign to halt the scheduled execution Monday to three persons convicted of murder.

The Lahore High Court, in an appeal to the London-based

human rights organisation Amnesty International, said the three were guilty of political offenses and that their trial was a mockery of international norms of law.

The independent newspaper Dawn, an English-language daily published in Karachi said in an editorial Sunday: "Special military courts are something of an anachronism, and they certainly have no relevance to civilian life."

The newspaper went on: "In the case of the three young men who are to be executed, it has been alleged that they did not have the opportunity to defend themselves properly. Coupled with the fact that they do not have the right to appeal either, it is an allegation the government can well do without."

Western diplomats here said they were following developments with interest, noting that more than 100 persons have already gone before military courts this year on terrorism charges. There have been at least 20 reported executions on terrorism-related charges since January.

Hiroshima marks anniversary of bomb

HIROSHIMA, Japan (R) — Hiroshima Monday observed the 39th anniversary of the day it was devastated by a U.S. atomic bomb with warnings that the superpowers were pushing the world towards a new nuclear conflict.

More than 40,000 people gathered in the city's Peace Park to honour victims of the attack on Aug. 6, 1945 that flattened the city centre and killed an estimated 14,000 people.

Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki told the gathering that the United States and the Soviet Union were pursuing "a reckless nuclear arms race towards oblivion."

"Not content with deploying sophisticated intermediate-range missiles in Europe and Asia, they now project their nuclear strategies even into space, thus exacerbating global military tensions and pushing the world to the very brink of nuclear war," he said.

Fresh names were added to the memorial honouring those who died from the bomb. They included the names of 2,573 survivors who died in the past 12 months, bringing the total of names to 113,271. The identities of an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 other victims have never been established.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone sent a message to the gathering, pledging his efforts to work further for abolition of nuclear weapons.

The message delivered by Mayor Araki failed to satisfy a small group of radical leftwingers who demonstrated outside the park complaining that Mr. Araki had not denounced the presence in Japanese waters of U.S. ships carrying Tomahawk nuclear missiles.

The assembly fell silent for a moment of prayer as a bell tolled at 8.15 a.m., the time that the bomb, dubbed "little boy," struck.

All public transport in the city halted for one minute.

After the prayer, doves were released and the crowd sang a song composed in memory of the victims.

28 bodies recovered from Biman plane crash

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — The bodies of 28 of the 49 people killed in Sunday's crash of a Bangladesh Air Lines plane had been recovered from 10 metres of water near Zia International Airport as of 0730 GMT Monday.

Navy and army divers continued searching the swampy area where the Fokker F-27 of the Biman Airlines went down at about 2:35 p.m. Sunday (0835 GMT) while attempting to land in a blinding rainstorm.

The plane's tail was sticking up out of the swamp Monday. A police cordon kept reporters and the public from the scene.

Most of the victims were from the Bangladesh port city of Chittagong, located 300 kilometres southeast of Dhaka, where the flight originated. However, the Japanese embassy said Monday the bodies of a Japanese working for the Sumitomo Trading Co., and Paul Holmes, a Briton working for the same firm, were recovered.

An engineer of the Bangladesh Air Lines told the Associated Press that rescue operations were delayed by the lack of a floating crane.

The plane lost radio contact with the airport's control tower seconds before crashing, a Biman official said. He said visibility at the time of the accident was extremely poor and the rain was "almost blinding."

A senior army official supervising the rescue teams said the land was boggy and the site of the crash was "almost unapproachable."

He has shown his defiance by easing restrictions on travel in return for a major West German credit despite a direct Soviet attack on the deal and by refusing to publish the second Soviet blast on his policy.

The East German leader has also reinforced his position by reprinting Hungarian commentaries supporting his "westpolitik". The articles themselves appear to be a sign that Budapest is right behind him and hopes he will stand firm. "For the Hungarians and almost certainly the Poles it is vital that Mr. Honecker keeps his nerves. They obviously see this as a

been a fundamental breakdown in the traditional relationship between East Berlin and Moscow, and that will have sent shockwaves through the Kremlin," one diplomat said.

He and other embassy analysts said they believed Mr. Honecker had lost patience with what he may regard as insensitive and excessive demands from the Soviet leadership.

The recalled that he had already demonstrated his loyalty by accepting new Soviet missiles in East Germany and joining the Olympic boycott despite the enormous disappointment this caused in a country set to win many gold medals.

"Honecker may have considered that in return he had a right to a little more freedom of action," one said.

Some analysts said the Kremlin also seemed to forget that it was spiralling Soviet energy prices that had weakened the East German economy and forced Mr. Honecker to seek closer trade links and economic support in West Germany.

"But the main element may well be that Mr. Honecker himself has decided it is time to gain some stature for his country by showing that it is grown up and able to make its own way in the world," one senior diplomat said.

The Soviet press attacks have emphasised a fear which haunts Kremlin leaders — that moves towards closer East-West German ties could lead to a reunification of the divided country.

Moscow's row with East Berlin may become new Soviet Bloc crisis

By Mark Wood
Reuter

MOSCOW — Moscow's row with East Berlin may be turning into a new Soviet Bloc crisis, according to Western diplomats in Moscow who believe East Germany will now come under growing Soviet pressure to back down in the dispute.

Although the argument is primarily over East Berlin's policy of improving relations with Bonn, the diplomats said it had also become a test case of how far Soviet allies could show their independence and that Moscow would be determined to prevail.

"Although these are early days, the signs are that neither side is prepared to compromise. That means the friction will get worse and could lead to a confrontation," one Western diplomatic analyst said.

Many embassy experts see strong parallels between the current row and the early stages of past Soviet Bloc crises when Hungary, Czechoslovakia and then Poland defied Kremlin wishes.

They said Moscow would gradually step up political and possibly economic pressure on East German Leader Erich Honecker to force him into line and some predicted that his position as Communist Party Chief could even be in danger.

Moscow has indicated its displeasure with Mr. Honecker in two major press attacks on his policy of developing closer links with the West Germans at a time of a general East-West freeze.

But apart from general issues affecting the whole bloc, the Kremlin was also alarmed by a show of independence from an ally which had been staunchly loyal for 35 years, they said.

"There are signs that there has



Transplant baby in stable condition

LONDON (AP) — Seventeen-day-old Hollie Roffey, the world's youngest heart transplant patient, is in stable condition but still "extremely ill," London's National Heart Hospital reported Sunday. Hollie, born with the left side of her heart missing, received the heart of a 3-day-old brain-damaged Dutch baby on July 30, and two days later survived another major operation to heal a perforated bowel. "She is still extremely ill, but she remains fairly stable," hospital administrator Tom Cosgrove said. Hollie is in a germ-free incubator in the hospital's intensive care unit. Her parents, landscaper Anthony Roffey and his wife, Janet, were allowed to touch their first child last Friday for the first time since the transplant operation. Flowers and get-well cards have flooded into the hospital for the baby who made medical history.

Soviets produce, sell video-recorders

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has started producing and selling its own family video-recorders for the first time but it is likely to be years before demand for them is met, a Moscow newspaper reported Sunday. The Daily Sovetskaya Rossiya said a factory in the southern Russian town of Voronezh had started output in May but had so far produced only 200 machines. Despite the low production rate people had been streaming into the town from all over the Soviet Union in order to buy one of the machines, considered powerful status symbols by ordinary Russians. The report gave no details about the Soviet equipment, but informed sources in Moscow said it appeared to be based on a Japanese design and would not be able to play Western-made tapes. This appeared to be aimed at curbing a growing black market in Western tapes, with pornographic and horror films commanding highest prices. The Soviet Union has imported small numbers of Western-made video-recorders in the past and they sell for up to 3,000 roubles (\$3,600) in state shops.

Police probe theft at London Airport

LONDON (R) — Police at London's Heathrow Airport are investigating a theft racket after the discovery of a large haul of cash and valuables in lockers set aside for baggage loaders in a long-haul terminal there. A spokeswoman said the haul had been found in 50 unmarked lockers at the terminal, through which an estimated one million passengers pass each month during the peak summer period. Informed sources said the haul — including cameras, jewellery and luggage keys — had filled 25 small sacks. Police say they do not know who owned the items. One theory is that they were stolen from the baggage of foreign passengers in transit who only missed them on arriving home. Police stumbled onto the racket while investigating thefts in 1981 and 1982 of travellers' cheques worth a total of more than \$1.6 million at the airport. A baggage handler and a former loader are currently awaiting trial on charges of stealing or handling the cheques. Police are also investigating the theft last month of more than \$200,000 in various currencies from containers in the hold of a plane on a flight from the Greek Island of Corfu.

Lost novel to be published

LONDON (AP) — A long-lost novel by D.H. Lawrence, unfinished but autobiographical enough to throw new light on the great English author's tempestuous love affairs, is to be published for the first time next month. "Mr. Noon" will be published Sept. 13 by Cambridge University Press, more than 60 years after Lawrence wrote it. It is not known why Lawrence never published it, but scholars surmise it was too autobiographical and sexually explicit for its times. It will be Lawrence's 13th published novel, joining the ranks of such works as *Sons and Lovers*, *Women in Love* and *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. "Mr. Noon" is in two parts and its characters are closely modeled on people Lawrence knew in his youth and later in his travels in Germany.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WHAT THE EYE CANNOT SEE...

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column. Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ A 9 3
♦ K 8 4 2
♦ K Q
♦ 7 6
WEST
♦ K J
♦ 10 6 5
♦ J 7 3 2
♦ K 5 4 3
EAST
♦ 8 5 2
♦ Q 7 3
♦ 10 9 5 4
♦ Q 10 9

SOUTH
♦ Q 10 7 6 4
♦ 9
♦ A 8 6
♦ A J 8 2
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 ♦ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Opening lead: Three of ♠.

What we remember most vividly about the Second World Team Olympiad in 1984 was the magnificent play of Pietro Forquet and Benito Garozzo for Italy's Blue Team. At that tournament they staged a strong claim to being the world's greatest partnership. Here is one of their many successes. It features superlative defense by Garozzo.

North's jump to four clubs was an asking bid, and South's response showed the ace. North then launched into Blackwood and settled on a small slam. The kibitzers lost interest in the hand, for it

seemed that 12 tricks were certain. But watch what happened.

Despite the fact that he knew that declarer held the ace of clubs, Garozzo selected that suit for his opening lead. Declarer captured East's queen with the ace, and was faced with the problem of a club loser and at least one trump. In an attempt to get rid of dummy's remaining club, declarer cashed the king-queen of diamonds and ace of hearts, then ruffed a heart in hand.

He discarded dummy's club on the ace of diamonds, then ruffed a club on the board. After discarding a club on the king of hearts, the hand was reduced to this position:

NORTH
♦ A 9
♦ J 8 4
♦ —
♦ —
WEST
♦ K J
♦ —
♦ J
♦ K 5
EAST
♦ 8 5 2
♦ —
♦ 10
♦ 10

Declarer led a heart from the table. East discarded his club and declarer ruffed with the king. Garozzo overruffed with the king!

When West now returned a club, declarer thought he knew the whole hand. To prevent an overruff by East, he stepped up with the ace of trumps and ran the nine of spades. He was flabbergasted when Garozzo produced the jack for down one.

Note that, if West had ruffed the heart with the jack, declarer is forced to make his contract. He has no option but to ruff the club return with the nine and then lay down the ace of trumps. When that fetches the king, the slam is home, because East's eight of trumps can be picked up by a coup.